Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 171 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.

(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.

(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK! MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!

and to write with a bad Ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Makotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making

Try and reap its benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,850,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Elliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar
Mombassa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisumu
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe
Tanga, East Africa
Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000

One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.

Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY

Where you can buy

WAR BONDS

AND CASH CERTIFICATES

at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.

AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.

Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 p.m

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 189[illegible]

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred landaulette, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Black Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred gig in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, WIRE NETTINGS AND NAIL BRUSHES, AND SULPHUR BLACK.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

J. M. Bombay, Nos. 581-90.—10 cases medicines (syrup of Iodide of Iron).

J. M. Bombay, Nos. 591-613.—23 cases medicines (Spirit Ammon).

J. M. Nos. 660-62 and 665-72—11 cases Yellow and Green Wire Nettings.

K. Nos. 638-9.—2 cases Nail Brushes.

By order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. William Drug and Co. of England.

16 cases each one cwt. sulphur black.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Kegs of Dye of Various Colours and Shades.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—valuable kegs of Dye of different colours and shades such as Direct Black, Direct Blue, Direct Tan, Direct Orange, Congo Red, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—In the above advertisement the name of Messrs. Deolatram Kashiram and Co., had appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Praja Mitra" of the 12th instant as owners of the goods through mistake they have nothing to do with the abovementioned goods and the goods are being sold on account and risk of the concerned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpokly, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. P. S. Unwalla:—

A quantity of cotton waste known as Willow and Gutter Dust.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th July, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 IRON BOILERS.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S. T.). at the end of "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks.

5 iron boilers.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the said boilers should be dismantled and removed (only metal works) within three weeks of purchase, leaving the bricks.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Aga M. A. Isfahany and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. H. S. M. Kazarani and Sons:—

A. M. D. S. and Co. 1290.—5 bales each 150 pieces Sassoon White Nainsooks No. 1400 ex. S. S. City of Agra.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPE WRITING MACHINE, ROLL TOP TABLE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as, rich silk tapestry, lined suites of sofas and chairs, glass and panel door cupboards, dining table, rocking chairs, cashier's table, safe, leather lined and reclining sofas, glass door book cases, dumbwaiters, iron and wooden cots, dirty cloth baskets, trunks, hat stands, tiled and plain teapoys, carpets, galichas, phonographs, records, crockeryware, etc.

Property of an European gentleman.

1 rolltop table, 1 card table, 1 iron baba cot.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES MEDICINES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. Moni & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. H. R. Mody & Co.:—

Nos. 559-68, 10 cases medicine "Extract Cascara Sagrada" fluid, each containing 50 lbs.

Nos. 576-80, 5 cases medicine "Syrup Iodide Iron", each containing 70 lbs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ENGLISH HORNLESS PATHE PHONE WITH RECORDS GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GARDEN TUBS, POTS AND PLANTS, ETC. OF W. J. BOOTH, Esqr., M. W. S.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of July 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 74, the Government bungalow at Pilot Bunder Road, near the Afghan Memorial Church at Middle Colaba, valuable handsome furniture consisting dining table, dining chairs, meat safe, drawing room fan pattern suite of sofas and chairs, clothes and gown presses, bed room almirahs, cabinets, teapoys palm stands, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, English hornless Pathe Phone with records rich Amritsar carpet 12 by 12, rich pictures, Canary bird bead chicks, door curtains, China matting, garden iron and wooden tubs and pots, plants, zinc fowl house, etc.

The property of W. J. Booth, Esq., M. W. S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 7, GREEN STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, situated at Green Street, Humber Motor Car, five seater, Bosch magneto, silent in running, Torpedo body, completely overhauled. To be sold by Public Auction only because, the owner leaving Bombay.

Price at the Auction Sale will be accepted in cash for the article.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 59-67: Case No. 251: 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

◆

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8. Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. " 16-0	" 18-0
Quarterly	.. " 8-0	" 9-0
Monthly	.. " 3-0	" 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPE-COPYING WORK undertaken at home by a lady, owning typewriter. Moderate rates. Apply to Box No. 580, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 811

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 784

WANTED—A CLERK for extra work in morning or evening two hours daily, knowledge of English essential. Apply to Box No. 578, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 806

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, experienced in all the departments and expecting better prospects should apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent SALESMAN for a local firm, doing Mill-stores, Import and Export Business. Salary and Commission according to qualifications. European preferred. Apply to Box No. 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 741

WANTED—HEAD CLERK for Cotton Clearing House conversant with Cotton Trade. Apply in person with testimonials between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. at the office of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 123, Esplanade Road. 762

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1600A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An ENGLISH LADY to give lessons in English to an Indian married lady. One or two hours a day. Apply stating terms to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 815

WANTED—A TRAINED NURSE for Civil Hospital, Broach. Pay Rs. 50 per month including house rent, &c. Apply with testimonials to V. D. MERCHANT, Civil Surgeon, Broach. 796

WANTED—A EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN NURSE to take sole charge of a baby. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem with free Board lodging. Previous experience necessary. Apply to Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 803

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK, and BILL CLERK and a TYPIST in an attorney's office. Salary according to merits. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 795

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, of at least five years' standing, for State Hospital, Manavadar. Pay Rs. 40—5—75 p.m. Apply stating age, experience and caste to JATTASHANKER, S. SHAH, Chief Medical Officer, Manavadar. 794

WANTED—A GRADUATE or a well educated INDIAN LADY to act as governess for children, 4—6 years, in a family on a hill station. All comforts provided. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAGHUBIR SINGH, "Dunmore" Dehra Dun. 793

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN well up in perspective drawings. Pay according to qualifications. Please apply sharp with copies of testimonials and specimen drawings to N. L. MEHTA, B.Sc., State Engineer, Alwar. 797

WANTED—Two thoroughly experienced SUB-STOREKEEPERS for the Stores Department, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Salary Rs. 110 rising to 150 by annual increments of Rs. 8. Men with Railway experience preferred. Applications with copies of certificates to be submitted to CHIEF STOREKEEPER, O. and R. Railway, (Alambagh) Lucknow. 802

B. S. RAILWAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—WANTED a permanent SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for B. S. Railway Medical Department, starting pay Rs. 30 per mensem rising to Rs. 40 with free quarters and travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. Apply at once stating qualification, age, previous experience, if any, with copies of testimonials to Dr. P. DEB, M.B.C.M., (Edin.), Chief Medical Officer, B. S. Ry., Bhavnagar Para (Kathiawad). 798

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply O. C. LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL. 801

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, knowing shorthand. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating speed and salary expected to Agents, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 810

WANTED.

WANTED—New or second-hand two 20 nominal horse power portable type STEAM ENGINES with boilers, all mounted on wheels. Address to Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 782

WANTED—MORTGAGORS to accept Loans on Mortgages from Rupees One lakh to Rupees One lakh and thirty thousand on immoveable properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 722

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror.* Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT ONCE—American Caille MOTOR ENGINE with Tank and Reversible Propeller complete, also light English RIVER BOAT to fit. Speed 6½ to 7. Apply CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 808

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 50 SIDE TIPPING TUBS, Arthur Koppel make, 27 cft. capacity, 2 feet gauge. Double side tipping patent roller bearing (out of them 10 fitted with brakes), almost new. Also 17 Extra FRAMES for converting side tipping tubs into end tipping tubs. Apply to Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 805

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines. Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
85, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

TO LET—One room with bath-room at Apollo Street, Fort, Rent Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 722

POONA ELPHINSTONE ROAD, for season, furnished three rooms, verandah east, west; out-houses; stabling. Apply SHAPURJI GUZDER, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder. 738

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GAIKWAR SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned members of the abovenamed Company, do hereby call a meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company under Section 79 of the Indian Companies Act and give notice that the said meeting will be held at the Company's Factory at Gandevi on the 3rd August, 1918, at 5 p.m. for the following purposes:—

(A) To consider the present position of the Company.

(B) To consider the proposal of Mr. Hoosain Ibrahim Atchia for taking a lease of the Company's Factory at Gandevi on the terms and conditions set out in the draft available for perusal at the Company's Office at 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and if thought fit to accept the same with or without modifications and to authorise any two members of the Company in conjunction with Messrs. Kelavkar & Company, the Secretaries and Agents of the Company to execute the said lease to Mr. Hoosain Ibrahim Atchia with such modifications as may be agreed to between them and the said Mr. Atchia and to carry out the terms thereof.

(C) To appoint Directors to fill up the vacancies in the Board.

K. A. Ghaswalla
Uttamram Bhagwandass
Cowasjee Hormasjee Tatary
Anandrao Janardan Bhojnay
Chotalal Chaganlal
Chotalal Lallubhai
Maganlal Icharam

Bombay, dated 19th July, 1918.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

OWNERS of import and transhipment cargoes landed in the docks are hereby notified that, with effect from 1st August, 1918, the scale of Extra Fees now charged for storage of all uncleared goods will be doubled after the expiration of 30 days from the date of landing, including Sundays and all holidays.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS
Secretary.
16th July, 1918. 775

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND GENERAL SOCIAL GATHERING of the past and present Students of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE will be held on SUNDAY, 21st July, 1918, at the TOWN HALL, at 4 p.m. Those desirous of joining should communicate with the undersigned as early as possible.

R. C. LAM,
Hon. General Secretary,
Grant Medical College.
15th July, 1918. 737

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 317 OF 1918

Re: HASANBHOY DATTOO THAVER, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, who until recently carried on business as a Share and Stock broker at Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay ...An adjudged Insolvent.

Exparte:—Hassum Cassum ....Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HASANBHOY DATTOO THAVER has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 18th July, 1918. 816

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJI SORABJI BUNSHAH, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. Dorabshah Bomonji Dubash, who in his turn has contracted to purchase the same from Nowroji Dadabhai Chawna, Manekji Dadabhoy Chawna and Palanji Dadabhoy Chawna has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. DEVIDAS MADHOWJI THAKERSEY and RAMDAS RANCHHORDAS, the said property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage, tenements or bungalow with outhouses, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sleater Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2796 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 356, 358, New No. 13867, Old Survey No. 199 and New Survey No. 1/7037 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3684 (1) and Street No. 10 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of the late Jamsetji Nasserwanji Tata, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Hawabai Eramji Petit, on or towards the North by Sleater Road and on or towards the South by Lom Lenel Road and beyond that the Grant Road Frere Bridge.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA
for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1918.
812

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 19 of 1918.

SEWBALLY PROSAD SUKUL.

vs.

LUTCHMINARAYAN JUGGERNATH & ors.

WHEREAS SEWBALLY PROSAD SUKUL at present residing at No. 135/4 Bowbazar Street, carrying on business under the name and style of Juggessur Badri Prosad in the town of Calcutta instituted a suit in this Court against you for setting aside the decree passed against the plaintiff in suit No. 22974 of 1916 by the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta for refund of Rs. 918-1-9 deposited by the plaintiff in the said Small Causes Court suit, for a declaration that the plaintiff was not a partner of the firm of the defendant Durga Prosad and Nidhan Singh since deceased carrying on business under the name and style of Durga Prosad Nidhan Singh as alleged by defendant No. 1 in his plaint filed in the Court of Small Causes in the said suit, for interest and for the costs of this suit And whereas fresh writ of summons to appear answer has under an order made in this suit and dated the 13th day of June, 1918, been issued for service on the defendant Durga Prosad whose whereabouts are not known, the said defendant Durga Prosad is hereby required to enter appearance within 12 days and to file his written statement within 21 days from the first publication of this notice failing which the suit will be heard exparte on the expiry of 28 clear days from the date of such first publication.

N. CHATTERJEE,
Master,
Calcutta High Court
O. S.

4-7-18. 792

KHAGENDRANATH DE,
Attorney for the plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our client SAFIABOO to her husband SULEMANJI LOOKMANJI BANDOOKWALLA is hereby revoked by her and the public are hereby warned against dealing with him under the said power of attorney.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1918.

PAYNE & CO.,

Attorneys for Saflaboo wife of Sulemanji Lookmanji Bundookwalla.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PARICHER alias PIROJA, wife of Bejonji Sheriar Irani, of Bombay, Irani Zorostrian Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client all her right, title and interest in the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground held under the Bazar tenancy rules in force at Matheran situate near the Railway Station at Matheran together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house known as "Piroja Villa", standing thereon in the Sub-District of Karjat, in the District of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 1,183 square yards or thereabouts and described and particularly denoted as Bazar plot No. 123, on a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1918.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
814 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PIROJBAI widow of Hirjibhai Dhunjishaw, COWASJI TEMULJI MODY and JEHANGIR HIRJIBHAI, the Executrix and Executors of the estate of the late Hirjibhai Dhunjishaw by their duly constituted attorney Nanabhai Dhunjishaw Patell have contracted to sell to our clients the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any), shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, bearing Survey Nos. 27, 210 and 211 admeasuring two acres and two guntas or thereabouts together with the hereditaments and premises consisting of a Bungalow Municipal No. 154, out-houses, well, standing thereon, situated at Khandalla in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal, Zillah Poona, known as "Jingu Lodge" and bounded as follows:—On the East by foot path and beyond it by Government land, on the West by Public Road, on the North by foot path and beyond it by Government land and on the South by Bungalow belonging to Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1918.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
813 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's most Central Theatre.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

In the splendid Comedy

"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"

The story of a husband and wife who are estranged for a trivial reason and come together again at a country house, the man finally appearing in his wife's silk stockings.

To-morrow Matinee at 5 p. m.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

The charming Irish Comedy, already played to packed houses twice this week.

TO-MORROW at 9-30 p m.

The famous farce

'WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD'

The late James Welch's greatest hit.

MONDAY NEXT AT 9-30

'WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD'

TUESDAY AT 9-30

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

WEDNESDAY AT 9-33

HAT THE BUTLER SAW"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY AT 6-30 p.m. & 10 p. m.

MR. E. H. DUCASSE

VIOLET HOPSON

BASIL GILL & GERALD AMES

in the great British Film

"THE RAGGED MESSENGER"

From W. B. Maxwell's novel

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

Box seats Rs. 2, Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

Bombay's Most Palatial Cinema

This week. Every Evening at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

HENRI KRAUS The Great French Cinema Star of "Les Miserables" Fame in "AN ARTISTE'S HONOUR"

PATHE GAZETTE. PATHE SCENIC.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S COSTUME CONCERT PARTY

"THE COURT CARDS"

AND THEIR JOKER

Plans now open at ROSE & Co. Prices as usual.

6-30 EXCELSIOR PICTURES. 6-30

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.

Do not fail to see the First Instalment of the

UNIVERSAL TRUMP SERIAL

The Red Ace

FEATURING THE BRILLIANT UNIVERSAL STAR

MARIE WALCAMP

ALSO SHOWING

IN LIONS LAIR

A thrilling Drama in two parts and a

COMIC FILM

TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

The Last Day of the Week

You are invited—nay exhorted—to come and see the marvellous, pathetic Picture-Play 5000 feet—

"The Fantastic Ship"

THIS EVENING AT

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

The heart throbs through pity, and sympathetic tears swell in your eyes to see how harsh Providence oft-times becomes with persons influenced by malignant stars.

GAUMONT GAZETTE

and a Billy Richey Comic in the Programme.

Four Shows to-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Ladies admitted at Half Rate in the First Class, to-day, *i. e,* for FOUR ANNAS ONLY

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Wednesday 24th July at 9-30 sharp.

AN ATTRACTION DIRECT FROM THE U. S. A.

The strongest Dramatic and Comedy organisation that has ever visited India.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.,

In a series of "NEW" and "UP-TO-THE-MINUTE" plays DIRECT FROM NEW YORK and LONDON THEATRES.

Wednesday 24th, at 9-30.

Max Marcins Comedy Drama of New York life.

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Featuring Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker. . Daniel Frawley and Henry Mortimer,

AND FULL CAST.

Thursday 25th, and Friday 26th, at 9-30.

By special arrangement with DAVID BELASCO

"THE BOOMERANG"

A bright, breezy sparkling comedy scintillating with clever up-to-the-minute lines and situations.

NOTE,—This great laugh provoking comedy ran for 18 months at the Belasco Theatre New York.

Saturday 27th at 9-30

A SCREAM FROM CURTAIN TO CURTAIN.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

A Living Driving Business Truth, emphasized by timely exaggerations and "Peppered" with the jolliest combinations of comedy, romance and sound business principles.

Everybody Knows "It Pays To Advertise" and everyone is bound to feel happier and better equipped for the day's work after seeing the Frawley's play

Sunday, 28th July.

HALF PRICE MATINEE at 5-30

The Comedy Drama of New York life.

H HOUSE OF GLASS"

Prices as usual. Plans at ROSE & Co.

ADIEU!

"Should old acquaintances be forget and never brought to mind?"

You will bring them to mind, again and again, as long as Memory lasts. It is not often you get a chance to see the perilous and supremely adventurous feats of daring and endurance as exhibited by Mr. William Duncan and Miss Caroll Holloway, in the World-renowned Serial,

"The Fighting Trail"

Cut Deep and his gang, Von Bleck and his devilry, Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn, faithful Bill Casey—they all bid us a loving farewell to-night—perhaps for good!

Step in this evening, at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

to have a last look at them.

To-day being "Ekkadasi," there will be one extra Prize Matinee Show at -15 p. m. (S. T.) Rest of the shows at 7, 8-45, 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

Alaska Cartoon and Scenic, Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic.

Complete Change of Programme to-morrow.

"ALLOAH HE!"

'UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN!"

But we hope to meet you

TO-NIGHT AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

to see the Remarkable Photodrama

THE TIDE OF LIFE

A story of life, love and adventure on a Polynesian Island. Together with

A FULL PROGRAMME.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special Music by MR. SKINNER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme.

◆

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following is a further instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms:—

Growth of the Provincial System.

First, however, it may be convenient to explain more fully what the provincial Governments are. British India is made up of nine major provinces and six lesser charges. The former comprise the three presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; the four lieutenant-governorships of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma and Bihar and Orissa, and the two chief commisisonerships of the Central Provinces and Assam. The minor charges are the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Coorg, Ajmer, the Andamans and Delhi. Madras and Bombay grew into governorships out of the original trading settlements. Sind, as we have seen, was added to the latter soon after its conquest in 1843. The original presidency of Bengal was elevated from a governorship to a governor-generalship by the Act of 1773. We have explained how India then consisted of the three presidencies only, and how military and political exigencies led to a great extension of the Bengal Presidency to the North-West. Later legislation relieved the Governor-General by empowering him to create the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces in 1836, and further to rid himself of the direct administration of Bengal, including Bihar and Orissa, by creating the lieutenant governorship of Bengal. The Punjab was the next province formed. Annexed in 1849, it was governed first by a board of administration and then by a chief commissioner. After the mutiny Delhi was transferred to it and it became a lieutenant governorship. Oudh was annexed in 1856 and placed under a chief commissioner, whose office was merged in that of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces in 1877. The North-West Provinces and Oudh were re-named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in Lord Curzon's time. Lower Burma was formed into a chief commissionership in 1862; Upper Burma was added in 1886 and the province became a lieutenant governorship in 1897. The Central Provinces, formed out of portions of the North-West Provinces and certain lapsed territories, were placed under a chief commissioner in 1861. In 1903 Berar, which had long been under British administration, was taken over on a perpetual lease from the Nizam and linked to the Central Provinces. Assam, annexed in 1826, was added to Bengal, from which it was again severed and made a chief commissionership in 1874. In 1905 the partition of Bengal converted the eastern half of the province together with Assam into one lieutenant governorship under the name of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the western half into a second lieutenant governorship under the name of Bengal. This arrangement was modified in 1912: Assam became once more a chief commissionership, Bengal a presidency, and Bihar and Orissa a lieutenant governorship. The North-West Frontier Province was created for purposes of political security in 1901 by detaching certain Punjab districts. British Baluchistan was formed into a chief commissionership in 1887. Coorg was annexed in 1834 and is administered by the Resident in Mysore. Ajmer, ceded in 1818, is similarly administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The Superintendent of the penal settlement of Port Blair administers the Andamans and Nicobar Islands as chief commissioner. Delhi comprises a small area enclosing the new capital city, which was created a separate province under a chief commissioner on the occasion of the King-Emperor's durbar. In this way the present map of British India was shaped by the military, political or administrative exigencies or conveniences of the moment and (except in the case of the reconstruction of Bengal) with small regard to the natural affinities or wishes of the people. The point is of supreme importance when we have to consider the future development of India, and we shall have occasion to return to it in a later chapter.

The Presidencies.

Some writers have described all the provincial Governments as merely agents for the Government of India, and in a sense, as we shall see, this is true. But it must be remembered that the provinces differ in status not a little. We may gather them into five categories. First come the three presidencies, distinguished not merely by their history and traditions and the presence of great centres of commerce, but also by their more elaborate system of Government. Each is administered by a governor with a council of three members, including since 1909 as a matter of unbroken practice one Indian member. In an emergency the Governor can overrule his colleagues, but otherwise the decisions are those of a majority. Presidency Governments still enjoy some relics of their former independence: they have the right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State unless financial issues are involved; they can appeal to him against orders of the Government of India; they have full discretion in selecting for important offices under them; and they are less liable to supervision than other provinces in the administration of their revenue and their forests.

The Lieutenant Governorships.

Next rank the four lieutenant governorships. The oldest and also far the heaviest charge is the United Provinces with its population of 48 millions. It has been recognized that the burden which its administration imposed upon a single man was too heavy, and proposals to endow it with an executive council were frustrated only by the adverse resolution of the House of Lords in 1915. The newest creation is Bihar and Orissa, a product of the remodification of Bengal in 1912. The attachment of Orissa to the rest of the province was dictated by the need of providing for areas which the new presidency could not absorb rather than by considerations of convenience or economy. Part of Bihar and Orissa is no doubt very densely populated; but it was mainly because those portions of the former Bengal which are now included in it had enjoyed since 1910 an administration by lieutenant-governor in council, that it was deemed impossible in 1912 to withhold a similar equipment from the youngest and in area smallest of the lieutenant governorships. The presence or absence of an executive council, however, though it affects the disposal of provincial business, does not materially alter the relations of a lieutenant-governor with the Government of India.

The Central Provinces and Assam.

The two chief commissionerships of the Central Provinces and Assam rank next. In theory all the portions of British India which are not included in a governorship or lieutenant governorship are under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General in Council, who can give all necessary orders and directions for their administration. A chief commissioner is therefore still regarded as administering his province as a delegate of the Governor-General, who may resume or modify such powers as he has himself conferred. In official terminology chief commissionerships are generally referred to as local administrations rather than as local Governments. But in practice the powers entrusted to a chief commissioner are nearly as wide as those of a lieutenant-governor, and with the creation of legislative councils in Assam and the Central Provinces any distinction in administrative methods is tending to disappear.

Baluchistan and the North-West Frontie Province.

The two frontier provinces of British Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province form a small class by themselves. They are administered by Chief Commissioners who are also Agents to the Governor-General in respect of political relations with adjoining tribal territories; they are in fact more directly than any of the foregoing provinces under the control of the Government of India, acting through its Foreign and Political Department, both because political questions are of preponderant importance and also because they lack the financial resources and powers which more settled provinces enjoy.

Minor administrations.

In the last category come Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Delhi and the Andamans. These are administered under the direct control of the Government of India, acting except as regards the first, mainly through its Home Department. The first three are practically districts and the fourth is a penal settlement.

Functions of Government in India.

Let us now try to realize the burden of Government in India. If we set aside imperative necessities which may lead to a great temporary expansion of governmental activity, as in England at present, and also theories of the intrinsic merits of State management which find favour with some schools of political thought, we may say broadly that the degree of intervention by the State in the lives of its people varies with their own capacity and disposition to direct the material business of their lives. The great mass of India's people are illiterate peasants, living in mud-built villages, and cultivating small holdings of land, the produce of which is only too often threatened by drought or deluge. The physical facts of India, the blazing sun, the enervating rains, have doubtless coloured the mental outlook of the masses of her people. The Hindu caste system, with its segregating effect, circumscribes the range of public opinion by limiting the range of personal sympathies, and tends to perpetuate many customs and usages which progressive Indians themselves recognise as a grievous impediment to progress. Moreover the political disintegration which preceded British rule utterly destroyed any incentive to material improvement or progress by laying its results at the mercy of the first raider. It was inevitable, therefore, that when the government of the country was assumed by the vigorous and practical British race they should have formed a conception of their responsibilities towards the people wider than that accepted for their own land. We need not quote from the immense amount of eloquent testimony which writers on India have offered to the admirable character of the work which has been done. We are content to present the difference in this respect between government in England and India in the unadorned language of the Dencentralization Commission:—

> "The Government (in India) claims a share in the produce of the land; and save where, as in Bengal, it has commuted this into a fixed land tax, it exercises the right of periodical re-assessment of the cash value of its share. In connexion with its revenue assessments, it has instituted a detailed cadastral survey, and a record-of-rights in the land. Where its assessments are made upon large landholders, it intervenes to prevent their levying excessive rents from their tenants; and in the Central Provinces it even takes an active share in the original assessment of landlords' rents. In the Punjab, and some other tracts, it has restricted the alienation of land by agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates when the proprietor is disqualified from attending to them by age, sex, or infirmity or, occasionally, by pecuniary embarrassment. In times of famine it undertakes relief works and other remedial measures upon an extensive scale. It manages a vast forest property and is a large manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country and directly manages a considerable portion of them and it has constructed, and maintains, most of the important irrigation works. It owns and manages the postal and telegraph systems. It has the monopoly of note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It acts, for the most part, as its own banker, and it occasionally makes temporary loans to Presidency banks in times of financial stringency. With the co-operation of the Secretary of State, it regulates the discharge of the balance of trade, as between India and the outside world, through the action of the India Council's drawings. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards and agriculturists, and occasionally to the owners of historic estates. It exercises a strict control over the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs, not merely by the prevention of unlicensed sale, but by granting licenses for short periods only, and subject to special fees which are usually determined by auction. In India, moreover, the direct responsibilities of Government in respect of police, education, medical and sanitary operations, and ordinary public works, are of a much wider scope than in the United Kingdom. The Government has further very intimate relations with the numerous Native States, which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India, and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. Apart from the special functions narrated above, the Government of a sub-continent containing nearly 1,800,000 square miles and 300,000,000 people is in itself an extremely heavy burden, and one which is constantly increasing with the economic development of the country and the growing needs of populations of diverse nationality, language and creed."

Sphere of the Government of India.

It is time to see how the tasks of Government are apportioned between the Government of India and the local Governments. At the outset, it is obvious that their responsibility for the entire country constrains the Government of India to keep some functions of government entirely in their own hands. Since the Madras and Bombay military commands were abolished in 1893, the defence of India has been treated formally, as it had long been in fact, as an undivided charge. Connected with defence is the diplomatic business of relations with bordering Asiatic powers, and with this again the administration of bastions of territory like the Frontier Province and British Baluchistan. There is also the business of political relations with the numerous Native States, which is mainly, though not yet wholly, the sole concern of the Government of India. In a separate category come the administration of tariffs, the currency and the exchanges, and the debt, and also of the great commercial services like the post office and the railways, all of which concern the whole country. Again the central Government controls the business of audit and accounting, and has maintained it on a uniform system for the whole country. But responsibility for everything else is shared in greater or lesser measure by the Government of India with the provinces: and it is well to understand on what basis the distribution rests, if we are to be on sure ground in making proposals which must radically affect it.

Relations with the Provincial Governments.

Eighty-four years ago the Court of Directors set themselves to define the right principles of demarcation. They reminded Lord William Bentinck emphatically that the whole civil and military administration of India was committed to the hands of his Government by the Act of 1833 and that for what was good or evil in it the honour or dishonour would redound on him. They criticised the control previously exercised over the presidency Governments as having generally taken the invidious and ineffective form of *ex post facto* intervention. They wrote:—

> "It is evidently the object of the present Act to carry into effect that intention of the legislature to which we have alluded. Invested as you are with all the powers of government over all parts of India, and responsible for good government in them all, you are to consider to what extent and in what particulars, the powers of government can be best exercised by the local authorities, and to what extent, and in what particulars, they are likely to be best exercised when retained in your own hands. With respect to that portion of the business of government which you fully confide to the local authorities and with which a minute interference on your part would not be beneficial, it will be your duty to have always before you evidence sufficient to enable you to judge if the course of things in general is good, and to pay such vigilant attention to that evidence as will ensure your prompt interposition whenever anything occurs which demands it."

And again five years later:—

> "Although a minute interference on your part in the details of the local administration of the subordinate presidencies is neither desirable nor practicable, yet we should hold you, but ill-acquitted towards those whose interests are committed to your charge, if you should allow to pass without comment and, if necessary, without effective interference, any measures having, in your opinion, an injurious tendency either to one presidency or to the Empire at large."

Development of the existing system.

We imagine that the Directors intended that Lord William Bentinck's Government should define the matters in which their interference would be rare, and those in which their control would be constant; but we find that no such formal differentiation was actually ever attempted. Such discrimination between functions as obtains at present is the result of gradual administrative devolution. As the Decentralization Commission say:—

> "The difficulty of defining the exact limits between a 'just control, and petty, vexatious, meddling interference' recognised by the Court of Directors in 1834, still remains. It is easy to say that the central Government should confine itself to laying down general principles, and that the detailed application of these should be left in the hands of the subordinate Governments; but in practice it is sometimes extremely difficult to say what are mere details, and whether these may not affect the application of a principle. Again, what is normally a detail, properly left to a local Government, may at a period of political stress or under altered circumstances become a matter in which the Government of India, and even the Secretary of State, must assert their responsibilities. It is, therefore, of paramount importance, that the relations between the Government of India and the provincial Governments should be readily adaptable to new or changing conditions, and should not be stereotyped by anything in the nature of a rigid constitution."

Obviously there are tendencies pulling in two opposite directions Material development, improved communications, the raising of standards of administration, and the interest taken by Parliament in Indian affairs all tend to throw work on the central power; just as the want of detailed knowledge and the variety of local conditions make for provincial liberty of action. The spread of enlightenment has on the whole probably operated to cast more work upon the Government of India; for the growth of national feeling among the educated classes has raised many questions of a general nature with which only the Government of India could deal and increased the habit of invoking its intervention.

Supervision by the Government of India.

Let us glance at the list of work which the administrative Departments of the Government of India deal with not at first-hand but as supervising and appellate authority. To the Home Department are referred questions from the provinces affecting the Indian Civil Service, internal politics, jails, police, the civil medical service, law and justice and courts; the Departments under the Revenue Member are similarly concerned with revenue, surveys, forests, agriculture, veterinary administration, meteorology, and famine and public works and irrigation; the Political Department with such Native States as are in political relations with local Governments; the Finance Department with opium, stamps, income-tax and the pay, leave and pensions of the services; the Department of Commerce with commerce, exhibitions, factories, mining, explosives, emigration, fisheries, salt and excise; the Department of Education with education, local self-government, sanitation and so forth. All these spheres of business are primarily the concern of local Governments, but in all of them the Government of India exercise an unquestioned right of entry, either of their own instance or on appeal. The measure of interference actually practised varies with circumstances, and to a great extent depends on the financial system—discussed in chapter V—for which place therefore we reserve its closer examination.

Extent of interference in provincial affairs.

The text-books generally describe the Government of India as interfering very little with the details of provincial administration. Sir Bampfylde Fuller, writing as an ex-Lieutenant Governor, says that the Government of India, as a rule, content themselves with laying down general principles and watching the effect that is given to them, but keep a very strict hand upon the creation of new appointments or the augmentation of salaries. We have no doubt that this correctly expresses the general aim. But in such a matter all opinion is relative. Compared with past days, provincial Governments enjoy great liberty of action; but, as we shall show in due course, substantial restrictions are imposed on them by the dominant conception that the entire government system is one indivisible whole and amenable to Parliament. Even though the Decentralization Commission accepted this governing condition, they thought that both the Indian Government and in their turn the provincial governments also had in the exercise of the control with which they were invested been dominated too much by considerations of administrative efficiency.

> "They have, we think, paid too little regard to the importance of developing a strong sense of responsibility amongst their subordinate agents and of giving sufficient weight to local sentiments and traditions. In our opinion, the burden of work could be materially diminished if the Indian Government were to refrain from interfering in unnecessary detail with the actions of the authorities subordinate to them, an interference which results in large measure in every administrative authority in India having to do over again work already accomplished at a stage below. Future policy should be directed to steadily enlarging the spheres of detailed administration entrusted to provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them and of recognising that they must definitely dispose of an increasing share of the ordinary work of government."

We understand that public and official opinion alike endorsed this criticism. But as we have said, the question now turns mainly on new and bigger considerations. Official control from above is incompatible with popular control from within, and the admission of the latter justifies, indeed demands, a corresponding reduction of the former. Parliament, the Secretary of State and the Government of India must all relax control if the legislative councils in the provinces are to share the responsibility for the administration. Similarly provincial Governments must abate their superintendence where popularly constituted, subordinate authorities have been entrusted with functions of their own.

PUNJAB OPINIONS.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 17.

A special conference will be held at Amritsar on the 27th and 28th instant to consider the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals. In the meanwhile there have been gatherings and discussions in connection with the proposals by the leading men and political workers of the Province.

The Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain interviewed said, "The joint report is an excellent production on which its authors can well be congratulated. It discloses the most careful and sympathetic study of Indian problems and an honest and keen desire to meet and satisfy the Indian aspirations. To my mind the chief beauty of the report lies in its most refreshing frankness. But the proposals are complex, complicated and uncertain in their working and thus are not likely to evoke any great enthusiasm. I think we should accept the framework of the report gladly and set ourselves to suggest such alterations as we may consider necessary. While it must be recognised that in the report there are all potentialities that the most advanced Indian patriot may require, it is also full of equally great uncertainties."

The Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi said, "I am confident it will win for the Viceroy and the Secretary of State the deep gratitude of all unbiassed subjects of his Majesty, who are sincere advocates of ordered constitutional progress towards the ultimate goal of responsible government. The differences of opinion regarding the details are matters of secondary importance In the report provisions regarding the Muslim representation need careful consideration by the Muslim workers, but all right thinking men must gratefully recognise that the scheme constitutes a generous fulfilment of the solemn promise made in the declaration of 20th August last and is undoubtedly a substantial step in the direction of ultimate responsible government."

POLITICAL JUGGLING

Mr. Harkishen Lal said, "For detailed and definite opinion, I want more time for consideration. At first, however, I was inclined towards the Surendranath Bannerjea school of opinion, but on a somewhat fuller consideration, I am inclining towards Dr. Iyer's views that the report exhibits more art of political juggling than of political statesmanship. I don't think the Montagu-Chelmsford effort is a great success."

Raja Narendranath, retired, Deputy Commissioner, said: "I consider the scheme to be an honest and genuine attempt on the part of Mr. Montagu and the Government of India to give gradually self-government to India. I especially approve of the proposal to appoint commissions every ten years to enquire into the whole matter. It will be possible under the scheme for popular influence to determine the policy of the Government even in respect of reserved subjects. In my opinion the scheme is quite workable and will be conducive to general contentment if the Governor chooses his ministers and councillors in a wise manner and further shows tact in dealing with the legislative council. The scheme should be given a fair and full chance of a trial."

Mr. Nanak Chand, Bar-at-Law, said: "The reforms fall short of the expectations formed by people of this country and therefore are disappointing. Novel schemes for experiments have been suggested but no real power is conceded to the people. The working of the scheme will entail great expense and hence further taxation will follow."

THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

◆

LAND REVENUE—A TAX OR RENT?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just been able to secure a copy of the report on Indian constitutional reforms, and have had so far to content myself with the extracts which have so far appeared in newspapers. I am not, therefore, quite sure whether there is any real ground for the doubt which has arisen in my mind with regard to the scope of financial powers which the reform proposals seek to confer on the Provincial Legislative Councils.

From the summary of the proposals and the appendix I find that Taxation for Provincial Purposes is both a Provincial and a Transferred subject. The control of the Legislative Council over the provincial budget is subject only to the power of the Governor in Council to restore the whole or any part of the original allotment for 'reserved' subjects in case the Council refuses to accept the budget proposals in that behalf. Except in so far as this power is exercised, the budget may be altered so as to give effect to resolutions of the Legislative Council.

This would lead to the conclusion that if the allotments for 'reserved' subjects proposed in the budget framed by the Government are not touched, the Council will have full liberty to make any alterations it chooses, of course, within the limits laid down for provincial taxation and finance. But here comes in a difficulty. Land Revenue administration is a provincial subject, but it is not one of those subjects which may be 'transferred.' It is my impression that land revenue and tenures are subjects which have been specifically excluded from the category of transferable subjects on the ground that they affect the interests of the masses who are not likely to be properly represented in the Councils. The head 'Land Revenue administration' as it is given in Appendix II, includes assessment and collection of land revenue, and though a provincial subject, it is not a transferred subject. From the purely administrative point of view, some may not regard its exclusion from the list of transferred subjects as of any great importance. But if the old theory that land revenue is a rent and not a tax prevails, as it has prevailed so long, then the Council will have no control over this large and important source of provincial revenue.

If assessment of land revenue is a 'reserved' department, the power of taxation for provincial purposes is limited to the extent that the Council cannot touch the land tax, cannot either reduce or enhance it. The report gives the Legislative Councils the power of taxation for provincial purposes with one hand, but with the other, reserves to the executive the assessment of land revenue and cognate subjects. If my fears have any basis, nearly one-half of the total revenue of this Presidency would be cut off with one stroke from the purview of the financial powers of the legislature. At best, the reforms are most inadequate, and if assessment of land revenue is to be excluded from the control of the legislature, the financial powers of the Council are at once crippled. Excise is a transferred subject, but land revenue is not. I do not wish here to raise a discussion on the old subject about the theory of land revenue. But my specific question is, will a resolution of the Legislative Council, proposing, say, the reduction of land revenue in certain districts, be given effect to by the executive? And can the legislature deal with land revenue as it may with excise for instance?—Yours, etc.,

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College, Poona.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

◆

At a meeting held at Amraoti of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee on the 14th instant, the following among other resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the names of the following gentlemen be suggested for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress at Delhi:—Mr. B. G. Tilak; Dr. Subramanya Aiyar, and the Raja of Mahamudabad.

(2) That Mr. Tilak be elected President of the Special Session of the Congress.

(3) That a Special Provincial Conference of Berar be held to consider and express opinion on the Reform proposals (and their bearings on the status of Berar) of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State at least a week before the Special Session of the Indian National Congress. The Executive Committee should fix the place.

"This meeting expresses its fullest confidence in Lok. Tilak and records its heartfelt appreciation of the courageous attitude taken by him and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B. G. Horniman, S. R. Bomanji, N. C. Kelkar and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah."

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
MERRY MOMENTS
A pot-pourri of up-to-date
SONGS, CHORUSES, DUETS & DANCES
Preceded by
— MONSTER VARIETIES —
OF
MISS EILEEN GRACE
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
LA BELLE GLADIE
C. MORRIS
To conclude with a musical scene
MY BIRTHDAY.
ALSO
DON'T MISS
The 3 Part Pathetic Drama
The Woman He Wronged.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace
of Bombay

TO-NIGHT
HE POPULAR AND CHARMING STAR
GLADYS HULETTE
GLADYS HULETTE

IN
"The Streets of Illusion"
A Beautiful Goldrooster Play in 5 acts

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 21
"India's reply"——"The men who saved the Empire"——The Great Battles of Ypres.'

TO BREAK WITH HERTOISE
Comic

NOTICE

The Management of the Imperial Cinema again regret to announce that the expected shipment has still not arrived and they are therefore unable to show "The Seven Pearls" before Saturday the 20th instant, on which date it is earnestly hoped the film will be available.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

REDSTAR PAINBALM
रेड स्टार पेन बाम
રેડ સ્ટાર પેન બામ
OBTAINS
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MANKAME BROS
ENGRAVERS &
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI RD BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

◆

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, July 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Nil
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	8⅝
Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality)	
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99⅝

BOMBAY MARKETS.

◆

COTTON.

July 18.

The nominal rate for Fine Broach July this morning was Rs. 723. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 725 and advanced to Rs. 728, later on again dropping to Rs. 725 and then to Rs. 723. At Colaba fluctuations, occurred, the opening rate being Rs. 728½ and the close as under.

Ready cotton continues steady for high class lots and really good stapled styles, for which there has been a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

◆

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	735½
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	"	735
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	777
" " Westerns	"	"	760

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

◆

QUOTATIONS 18TH JULY 1918.

Growths	Superfine	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery
M.G. Bengals		538	553	513	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				733	"
M.G Westerns				747	"
M.G. Coompta				780	"
M.G. Bagalkot				754	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			744		"
M.G. Anjar			762		"
M.G. Mundra			775		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			740		"
Laktar Ginned			740		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				778	"
M.G. Broach	737	725	715		"

RECEIPTS.

◆

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 17th July 1918.

Cotton	6 700	bales
Wheat	10,475	cwts.
Linseed	8,436	"
Rape, &c	44	"
Gingellyseed	276	"
Poppyseed	529	"
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	6 519	"
Rice	26,278	"
Myrabollams	1 000	"
Cottonseed	162	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	15,811	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	1,086	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

◆

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA. 18th July, 1918, at 6-50 p.m

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	590	555	615	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	585	550	—	..	Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	..	—	775	..	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	745	735	..	Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	—	745	735	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	737	727	717	..	..	Ready
Kadi Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	750	740	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	580	..	..	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	—	—	755	740	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	—	..	735	720	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	—	..	—	750	735	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	—	—			
Compta (M.G.)	..	—	—	780	765	Ready
Antai-Miraj (M.G.)	..	—	—	780	765	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

◆

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 18th, 1918.—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms			Rail Delivery		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-80	0	0	0	7	11	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	53	0	0	7	11	0
" Karachi Bangle	0	0	0	7	9	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7	8	0	....		
" Cawnpore	7	8	0	....		
" Yellow Cawnpore	7	14	0	....		
Linseed, Brown Bold	8	5	0	8	11	0
Thin	7	14	0	8	4	0
Teelseed, White 85.13	75	0	0	....		
" Gajar 75.25	....			....		
" Gajar 50.50	....			....		
" Black	....			....		
Poppyseed, White	10	14	0	....		
Groundnut	48	0	0	....		
Mowraseed	5	0	0	....		
Barley	37	0	0	....		
Castorseed	0	0	0	12	12	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Linseed Sept.	9	4	0			
Linseed May	9	14	0			
Wheat Aug-Sept.	8	9	0			
Wheat April-May	7	15	0			

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

◆

Bombay, July 18th, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
David's No. 10	1— 1— 4
Shapurji No 16	1— 0—13
Standard No. 13	1— 0—11
[illegible] No. 18	1— 0—11
Light Horses No. 64	0—15— 6

LIFE-READING.

ANNUAL READING in monthly incidents Rs. 2 only. Whole Life-Reading in general Rs. 5 only. Information required:—Horoscope or date of birth and time with place of birth. Appreciated largely.

B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnavilas Agrahar, Mysore.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

◆

Bombay, July 18th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	270
Hongkong	220¾
Shanghai	315
Japan	143½
Singapore	155

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

◆

July 18.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-8-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-6-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Frcs. 203¼.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 221¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312¼.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155¼.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady and there was a fair rise in prices due to profit-taking by bears.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2275, Swan 792-8, Standard 2065, Simplex 990, Shapurji 143-12, Pearls 715, New City 417-8, Morarji 3700, M. Petit 2630, Madhowji 2875, Luxmi Cotton 1900, Kohinoor 1660, Kastoorchand 1470, Ind. Malwa 370, Ind. Bleaching 195, Finlay 565, Fazulbhoy 925, David 625, Currimbhoy 422-8, Crescent 292-12, Colaba 1700, Century 512-8, Cen. India 2787-8, Bombay United 1085, Bombay Dyeing 1635, Advance 1570, Tata Mill 900, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1350, Shivarajpur 43, Tata Ord. 242-8, Tata New Ord. 85p. Tata Old D. 1150, Tata New D. 380p. Alcocks 797-8, Bombay-Burma 640, Bombay Tramway 372-8, Bombay Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2260, Swan 805, Standard 2065, Shapurji 143-8, Pearls 717-8, Kohinoor 1660, Kastoorchand 1515, Ind. Malwa 370, Ind. Bleaching 195, Finlay 565, Fazulbhoy 930, David 622-8, Currimbhoy 425, Crescent 291-4, Colaba 1700, Century 515, Nagpur 2780, Bombay United 1087-8, Advance 1515, Katni Ord. 252-8, Katni Defd. 1350, Shivarajpur 43, Tata Ord. 242-8, Tata Old D. 1160, Tata New Ord. 90, Tata New D. 385, Alcocks 785, Bombay Burma 635, Bombay Tram 372-8, Bombay Steam 346-4, Tata Hydro 1260.

The market closed quiet but steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The jute share market opened quiet and little business passing, when news arrived of the renewal of the German offensive and there was a further drop in prices all round. There was not much doing in coal shares. In miscellaneous section Titaghur Paper advanced in prices. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 24-4, Borrea 27-2, Burrakur 45-4, Burra Dhemo 13, Equitable ord 45-4, Jainty Central 17-4, Jainty West 15-12, Sowardih 18-8.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 300, Anglo-India pref 116, Alliance ord 672, Auckland ord 380, Belvedere ord 685, Caledonian 600 Dalhousie ord 647, Empire ord 70-12, Fort Gloster ord 780, Fort William ord 421, Gourepore ord 1010, Howrah ord 51, Hooghly ord 83-12, Kamarhatty ord 734, Kanknarrah ord 805, Kelvin ord 890, Kinnison ord 945 and 940 s.l., Lawrence ord 679, Lansdowne ord 402, Lothian ord 332, New Central ord 895, Northbrook ord 67-12, Orient 4 p, Reliance ord 43-4, Reliance pref 115.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 49-4, Bengal Brass 31-12, Kalyanpur Lime 17-8, Ryam Sugar 17-2, Titaghur Paper ord 421-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 65-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 66 to Rs. 66-4.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

◆

The rainfall was moderately good during the week in parts of Kathiawar but slight elsewhere in the Presidency proper except in Panch Mahals, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha where there was no rain. In Sind there was a slight fall in Hyderabad. More rain is urgently needed everywhere. Germinating crops were slightly damaged by insects in Upper Sind Frontier, by winds in Karachi and are withering in parts of Thana, Poona, Karachi, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Surat and Bijapur Districts. Sowing and transplantation are generally retarded. Fodder-supply is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Belgaum and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN INDIA.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter published by your correspondent, 'One of Tommy's friends' in Saturday's "Chronicle", this person has evidently, not heard of the Garrison Police, comprised of hard-headed, hard-hearted Tommies, who—on leave or not—round up disorderly soldiers. Poor Tommy is not privileged in anything, except fighting for a grand country and a grand nation—our England and the English. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

AN IRISHWOMAN.

During the absence of Mr. R. E. Holland, C.I.E., on military training in August, Mr. A. R. Joef, I.C.S., will officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India.

HIGH COURT.

◆

APPELLATE SIDE.

EXTRADITION CASE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE STATES.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

The King-Emperor v. Murlidhar Bhagwandas.

This was a reference submitted to the High Court by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code for its opinion.

The facts are these:—

The accused in this case one Murlidhar was placed before the learned Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on 14th August, 1917, by Inspector Brijlal of the Salarjang State Police charged with the offence of cheating at Kopbol. Postponements were granted from time to time to enable the prosecution to obtain an Extradition warrant from the Resident, Hyderabad, under section 7 (d) of the Indian Extradition Act (XV of 1903). The learned Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000 with one surety in a like amount. On the 17th September, 1917, a warrant was received from the Resident for the arrest of Murlidhar. On this date Mr. Saher who appeared for the accused, contended that the Indian Extradition Act did not apply inasmuch as the Treaty with Hyderabad State does not make cheating extraditable. Mr. Saher also expressed the desire to put in a statement with a view to moving the Court to report the case to Government under section 8 (a). Postponements were granted by the Magistrate for the purpose stated and in order that copies of the Extradition Treaties with Hyderabad State might be obtained.

QUESTION OF TREATY.

Enquiries addressed to the Political Department, elicited the fact that the Treaties existing between the British Government and the Hyderabad State were those contained in Government Resolution No. 7654, dated 22nd November, 1887, and that they are printed in Mr. A. P. Muddiman's Law of Extradition. After referring to Muddiman's Law of Extradition the Magistrate held that the offence of cheating had not been made an extraditable offence by Treaty with Hyderabad State.

On the 3rd November, 1917, the case was reported to Government under section 8 (a) of the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903, recommending the discharge of the accused on the ground that the offence was not extraditable. Pending the orders of Government, the accused was allowed to continue on the same bail. On the 18th December, Government informed that the Government saw no reason to interfere in the matter. The Under-Secretary to Government stated that whether or not the offence was included in Article IV of the Treaty of 1867, he was bound under the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, to extradite an offender upon the Resident's warrant and since no endorsement of the kind mentioned in Article 8 appeared upon the warrant issued in the present case he should execute it according to the provisions of section 7.

ORDER EXPLAINED.

On the receipt of the letter the accused was asked to attend and he attended with counsel, Mr. Saher. The orders of Government were explained to him. Mr. Saher however contended that in view of section 18 of the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903, the opinion of Government that the Indian Extradition Act applied, whether or not the offence of cheating was included in Article IV of the Treaty with Hyderabad was incorrect. Mr. Saher applied that the matter be referred for the opinion of the High Court. As the question is one of considerable importance and as there appeared to be some force in the argument of Mr. Saher, it was referred to the High Court. The following questions were referred for the opinion of the High Court:—

1. Whether in view of section 18 of the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 the offence of cheating is an extradition offence so far as British India and the Hyderabad State are concerned, notwithstanding its omission from Article IV of the Treaty, dated the 8th May, 1867, between the British Government and the Hyderabad State.
2. Whether the agreement dated the 21st July, 1887, modifying the provisions of the Treaty of 1867 only modified the procedure to be followed in the case of offences included in Article IV of the Treaty of 1867.
3. Whether the agreement dated the 21st July, 1887, also modified the offences which were extraditable from British India to the Hyderabad State and vice versa so as to include not only the offences mentioned in Article IV of the Treaty of 1867, but also all offences which are extraditable by the law relating to the extradition of offenders for the time being in force in British India.
4. Whether a Presidency Magistrate to whom a warrant had been addressed under Article VII of Act XV of 1903 has power apart from the provisions of Article VIII and VIII (a) of the Act to release the offender on bail, provided the offence alleged, is one which would be bailable, if committed in British India.

STATEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES.

Justice Heaton observed:—

The Chief Presidency Magistrate finding himself in difficulties in a case which he had to deal with under the Extradition Act, Act XV of 1903, has referred certain questions to us which he is empowered to do by section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The questions are four in number, but the one of chief importance arises out of the controversy to put it briefly, whether a person accused of cheating in the Hyderabad State, can be made the subject of a warrant under section 7 of the Extradition Act. If we read the Act by itself no doubt on the point arises, because cheating is an extradition offence as appears from the schedule to the Act. But the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was called to the Extradition Treaties between the Governor-General of British India and the Hyderabad State, and having read the Treaties and referred to section 18 of the Act, a doubt did arise in his mind. It was this:—Cheating is an extradition offence under the Act, but it is not one of those offences for which extradition is provided by the Treaty. Section 18 says that nothing in the Act was to derogate from the provisions of the Treaty. The argument then proceeds, if we extradite under the Act for an offence not mentioned in the Treaty, we are derogating from the provisions of the Treaty. That to my mind quite clearly is an argument based on the assumption that because the Treaty provides that there may be or shall be extradition in certain cases, it implies that there shall not be extradition in other cases. I can say this after listening to the arguments and after much discussion that there is no other logical basis for the contention. For the Treaty itself does not say that there shall not be extradition in other cases, and therefore if it means that, it means it not by what it says, but by what it implies. I do not wish for a moment to be understood as meaning that there may not be great force in that way of putting the case. But we have to determine whether or not the Treaty does imply that there should be no extradition except in the matter of offences named in the Treaty, and therefore there may be force in the argument urged by Mr. Thakore. It seems to me there is a great deal more force in the argument urged on the other side.

IS AUTHORITY IN DEROGATION?

When analysed and reduced to the smallest possible compass, it really comes to this, whether extraditing under the Act for an offence not mentioned in the Treaty, derogates from the provisions of the Treaty, and we have to consider what the word "derogate" means. Now it certainly does not derogate from the express provisions. Therefore again we are reduced to a consideration whether it derogates from the implied provisions, or rather whether there are implied provisions of the kind asserted. So that we are practically reduced to the first argument over again. I cannot think that it is implied in the Treaty that there cannot be extradition for offences not mentioned in the Treaty. Principally for this reason, if we imply it, we imply that the British Government by making a Treaty with a Native State deprived itself of the power to legislate regarding a matter which fell within its own legislative power, i.e. a matter of arresting persons who are supposed to have committed certain offences in Native States. The power of making such arrests is essential where there is an Extradition Treaty and it may be very desirable where extradition is or can be arranged for otherwise than by Treaty. I cannot think that the Government intended by this Treaty to deprive itself of the power to legislate for the purpose of facilitating extradition which could be arranged for otherwise than by Treaty. To imply this seems to me to imply what I cannot think the Government wished to do; what there was no necessity for doing; and what on the whole it seems to me would be unreasonable to do. In arriving at this conclusion I am influenced by the nature of the relations between the Government of India and Native States. I do not assert that the same conclusion would be reached if the parties to the Treaty were on the both sides Independent Sovereign States. I have therefore no difficulty in my own mind in answering the first question put by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate which is: whether in view of Section 18 of the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903, the offence of cheating is an extradition offence so far as British India and Hyderabad State are concerned, notwithstanding its omission from Article IV of the Treaty dated the 8th May, 1867, between the British Government and Hyderabad State.

TWOFOLD VIEW OF OFFENCE.

My answer is that the offence of cheating is an extradition offence so far as British India is concerned notwithstanding its omission from Article IV of the Treaty. Whether it is an Extradition offence so far as the Hyderabad State is concerned I really do not know, and for the purpose of this case it is quite immaterial to consider. Questions 2 and 3 do not seem to me to need an answer for the purpose of this reference. Question 4, to put it briefly is whether the Magistrate has power to admit an arrested person to bail apart from the provisions of Sections 8 and 8 (a) of the Act. I think he has no such power. The Act directs that the person when arrested, shall 'unless released in accordance with the provisions of this Act', be forwarded to the place and delivered to the person or authority indicated in the warrant. Then by Clause 2 of Section 7 and by Clause 1 of the same section it is provided that the Magistrate shall act in pursuance of the warrant. If he does these things, it is not open to him to act under Section 496 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to admit to bail otherwise than is provided in the Extradition Act, and as the provisions in the Extradition Act are so specific and so clear, there is in my mind no doubt that they override the provisions of Section 496 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and I would answer question 4 accordingly.

Justice Hayward observed:—I concur. The main question to be answered is whether cheating is an Extradition offence notwithstanding its omission from Articles III and IV of the Treaty with the Hyderabad State and in view of the provisions of Section 18 of the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903. The question in my opinion must be answered in the affirmative.

EFFECT OF TREATY.

The effect of Article III and IV of the Treaty referred to in this Reference amounts to this that the surrender of a person charged with cheating shall not be a bounden duty of the British Government, and it seems to me important to note that the Articles do not provide that such an offender shall not in any case be surrendered by the British Government. On the other hand the Chief Presidency Magistrate is bound to surrender such an offender in accordance with the Schedule of the Extradition Act if the case is not covered by the provisions of Section 18 of the Act. The provision there is that nothing shall be held to derogate from the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, and it has been argued that it would derogate from the Treaty, to add to it the offence of cheating. That argument however does not commit itself to me as a reasonable interpretation of the words used. If it had been the intention to exclude the addition of any offence then the word 'derogate' or 'take away from' could hardly have been used. In its place would have been substituted some such word as 'modify'. So that in my opinion there cannot be said upon a plain interpretation of the words used to be any derogation from the provisions of the Treaty by the insertion of the offence of cheating in the Schedule of the Extradition Act. It could only in my opinion be argued in a strained sense that there would be derogation by regarding the provisions of the Treaty as conferring some kind of freedom from liability to surrender a person accused of cheating upon the British Government. But even that argument could not be supported, because entire freedom of action is reserved to the British Government by the provisions of Section 15 of the Act which could not in any sense be held to be a derogation from the provisions of the Treaty under Section 18 of the Act.

AND THE SUBSIDIARY POINT.

The subsidiary question referred to us is whether bail could be allowed under the ordinary provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code notwithstanding the special provisions of Sections 8 and 8 (a) of the Act. It seems to me that that question must be answered in the negative. The Criminal Procedure Code is a general Act and it is specially provided in the Extradition Act that the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the authority indicated in the warrant unless released in accordance with the provisions of this Act. That seems to me clearly a provision that the accused person must not be released in accordance with the provisions of any other Act, and the only provisions for his release on bail are those provided in Sections 8 and 8 (a) of the Act. The general provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code must in this matter yield according to the well-known rule to the special provisions of the Extradition Act.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

TRAM CONDUCTOR'S DEFECTION.

◆

ONE MONTH FOR 1½ ANNAS.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court Pandharinath Hari Pathak a tramway conductor was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant. The prosecution case was that one Liladhar Harjivan had given 1½ annas to the accused for tickets, which he misappropriated. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Deshpande was for the accused and Mr. Vicajee for the Tramway Company.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Hindu Sabha will be held at Hardwar on the 31st July to consider the effect of the new reforms on the Hindu community and to decide what steps the Sabha should take in this connection.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

◆

ADJUDICATION OF INSOLVENCY.

RULE DISCHARGED.

In Re: Bhimjee Jairaj.

(1) Gocaldas Dossa and Co., (2) Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao, and (3) Purshotam Tokersy (Petitioning Creditors).

(Before the Hon. Commissioner in Insolvency, Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was a rule nisi obtained by the petitioning creditors for the adjudication of Bhimji Jairaj as an insolvent with an interim injunction restraining the said Bhimjee Jairaj from dealing with his business assets otherwise than in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the petitioning creditors.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for Bhimji Jairaj.

The petitioners stated that until recently Bhimji Jairaj carried on business in the name of Bhimjee Jairaj and Co. He used to import into India wines, spirits, cinema films, piece-goods, typewriters and sundry other goods. Between the 30th of April and 25th of December, 1917, he entered into various contracts for the sale or purchase of machine ginned good Broach cotton for April *vaida* of this year. These contracts were subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., who fixed the market rate of the day at Rs. 712 per candy, under those contracts he became liable to pay to the first petitioner Rs. 78,187-8; Rs. 1,92,800 to the second petitioner and Rs. 31,829-2 to the third petitioner.

With a view to defeat or delay his creditors Bhimjee Jairaj, about the end of April last, fraudulently transferred his business and all the assets thereof to his cousin Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatao for Rs. 87,000 though his assets were worth considerably more than that. He also handed over by way of equitable mortgage the title deeds of his immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road and Dumas to the same Tulsidas Gordhandas.

HEAVY LOSS IN COTTON.

His transactions in cotton resulted in a heavy loss to him and his entire liability on those transactions to the petitioners and others was about Rs. 5,00,000.

In July last when approached by the second and third petitioners he pleaded his inability to pay all his debts and asked them to induce all his other creditors to accept 4 annas in the rupee, but they told him that if he could offer to pay them 8 annas in the rupee, the petitioners would see what they could do for him. But he said that he was unable to pay them more than 4 annas in the rupee.

The petitioners submitted that he had thus been guilty of the following acts of insolvency:—Firstly that with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he had transferred his entire business to his cousin for an inadequate amount and secondly that he gave notices to the second and third petitioners that he had suspended payments. They accordingly prayed that he should be adjudicated an insolvent.

Bhimjee Jivraj on the other hand denied his liability to pay any sum to the petitioners. He alleged that all the contracts for the purchase or sale of cotton for April *vaida* were by way of wagers and it was understood between the parties that no delivery was to be given or taken. He further denied that the market rate was Rs. 712 per candy on the *vaida* day. He alleged that that rate was fixed by persons who were disqualified to be on the committee and the rate was improperly and dishonestly fixed by parties interested in so fixing it at that rate.

"A FAIR TRANSACTION."

As to the transfer of his business assets at Rs. 87,000 he alleged that it was a fair transaction and was not made with any fraudulent or dishonest intention. It was a *bona fide* transaction and for an adequate consideration. He had been forced to do so by the conduct of the third petitioner, who, out of malice and enmity to Bhimjee, began to spread false rumours to the effect that he was hopelessly involved. Thus his credit became restricted and some of his creditors, whose debts were lawful and just, made pressing demands upon him. He had therefore to borrow a lakh of rupees, and he got that amount from Tulsidas on an equitable mortgage of his properties. They were worth Rs. 1,50,000, and not Rs. 80,000 as alleged by the petitioners.

But with restricted credit coupled with the fact that certain of the depositors began withdrawing their deposits he believed that he would not any longer be able to carry on his business and so he deemed it advisable to sell it while it was a going concern. He sold it for Rs. 87,000 which was a fair price considering all his circumstances. Out of the amount thus received by him from Tulsidas he paid a sum of Rs. 1,47,855 to his various creditors whose claims were first and legally due.

He denied that he had told either the second or the third petitioner about his inability to pay his creditors and he denied that he had ever stated to them that he was unable to pay anything more than 4 annas in the rupee. Besides the two properties at Dumas and Walkeshwar he owned a house at Modikhana of the value of Rs. 1,50,000 and he had a sum of Rs. 23,167-12-4 to the credit of his current account in the Central Bank of India and the Bank of India Ltd. He denied, therefore, that he had committed any acts of insolvency and prayed that the rule be discharged.

SUSPICIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment said that the petitioners had alleged three acts as entitling them to an order of adjudication against Bhimji. They were the alleged fraudulent assignment of his property with a view to defeat or delay his creditors and the two notices of suspension of payment of his debt alleged to be given to the second and third petitioners. As to the last point, a notice of suspension of payment by a debtor must be a notice which should be unqualified and unconditional and one such as a man of business would understand a clear notice of suspension of payment of his debts by a debtor or that he was about to suspend payment of his debts. Bearing in mind the nature of the claims of the petitioners and others who had, it seemed filed suits against the debtor and bearing in mind the nature of the defence viz., that they were all wagering transactions it was not possible to believe that the debtor would have given such notice. His letter which he wrote from Dumas could not be construed as such. It merely stated the facts. If a debtor was not in a position to pay all his creditors then it did not follow that that was in itself sufficient to constitute an act of insolvency. That was a proposition for which there was no authority. But looking to his defence his Lordship failed to see why the debtor should have given such notice of suspension.

As to the first ground it was clear that the monies were borrowed for a legitimate purpose and the mere fact that he raised money on an equitable mortgage of his property could not lead to any inference that he did it with the intention of delaying or defeating his creditors. He sold his business at an adequate price and there was still the equity of redemption and the monies in the bank, all which negatived the idea of such an intent. The rule was accordingly discharged with costs, and the interim injunction dissolved.

Solicitors for the petitioners: Payne and Co.
Solicitors for Bhimjee Jairaj Madhavji: Kamdar and Chotubhai.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Chhindwara held on 7th July, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Chhindwara, the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Chhindwara expresses its strong condemnation of the unwarranted accusation and unjustifiable aspersions made against Home Rulers by his Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Chairman of the Provincial War Conference, held in Bombay on the 10th ultimo and enters its emphatic protest against the arbitrary manner in which the leaders of the Home Rule movement were stopped from making their speeches."

CAUSE LIST.

◆

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF [illegible] 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

620-18—Mer K & Co., Premji Veerji v. Morarjee Veerji & ors, Mer K & Co., Pandia & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1306-15—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji & anr, Madhowji K and Ch. Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

222-18—Mer K & Co., Messrs. Hansraj Jadav a firm v. Messrs. Nanakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K & Ch.

SHORT CAUSE.

S C 1310-17—Crawford B and Co, Schroder Smidt and Co Ltd v Harry Oliver Whyper, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

883-17—Amin and D, Baboo Ramji Wallonji v Sitabai widow and ors a firm, Judah and S, Sm B and Co. Part heard, 13-7-18.

C C 426-18—Purnanand and Co, Thacker Hansraj Purshotam v Thacker Goculdas Mathuradas a firm, Mehta D and L.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Sham Korebai widow, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDERS.

678-17—Ard H D & Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal & ors, Mer K & Co., Bh K & G, Manch & N, Motti J & Co., Little & Co., Payne & Co.

388-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & G, Manch & N, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

628-18—Rustomji and G, Messrs Abdul Wahed Kamberally & Bros. v. Messrs Marshall & Co., Little & Co, Part Heard.

533-18—Surajmal & Co., Hinduji Manrupji a firm v. Lumbaji Raichand & anr, Mehta D & L.

LONG CAUSES.

120-16—Payne & Co., Jehrabai & ors v. Essoofally Jivaji & anr, Cap. & V, Payne & Co.

863-17—Surajmal & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewji Waghji & ors, Madh K & Co., Little & Co., Bhimji & Co.

1390-16—N C Dalal, Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.

993-17—Pandia & Co., Abdulla Abdul Rahiman v. Ramji Rahimtulla, Kanga & S.

1376-16—N C Dalal, Bai Jadav widow v. Vrajlal Bhagwandas & ors, Motichand & Co.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

◆

FRENCH TRANSPORT AND HER CARGO.

WRONG PARTY SUED.

C. M. Bhesania & Co.
v.
Messageries Maritimes Ltd.

(Before his Honour Mr. R. S. Dadachanji.)

S. S. Bankoko Maru, a Japanese boat, was chartered by the French Government for transport purposes. Incidentally it was used for carrying cargo of private owners when space permitted and freight was available. The plaintiff's Japan friends entrusted a consignment of rolled stick sulphur to the Captain of the said ship at Kobe for carriage to Bombay. The goods were brought to Bombay under two bills of lading which happened to be issued on the current printed forms of the defendant company. Plaintiff now filed this suit against the defendant company for Rs. 378-7-9 being value of goods alleged to have been short landed.

Mr. H. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendant steam-ship company was represented by Mr. K. B. Sethna, who denied that plaintiffs had any cause of action against the defendants, who neither owned nor had chartered the steamer. The defendant Company also denied that any bill of lading had been issued by them or under their authority. S. S. Bankoko Maru was in charge of the French Consul and her affairs were looked after by the Agent of the Defendant Company who also happened to be appointed to act as the Agent Consignataire of the French Government Transports. The Consul was in charge of the Transports and the Agent simply carried out his instructions. He had no authority to pay or settle any claims. He could only verify the bills and submit them to the French Consul. The agent of the defendant company was willing to submit plaintiff's claim to the Consul. The Bill of Lading had been issued on the defendant Company's form, which was the form current for all steamers, as a mere matter of convenience.

SUIT DISMISSED.

After recording the evidence produced on plaintiff's behalf His Honour, without calling upon the defendants to lead evidence, dismissed the suit on the ground that there was no evidence to show that S. S. Bankoko Maru belonged to or was chartered by the defendant company. Neither was there any proof that the bill of lading was issued by them or with their authority. The mere use of the defendant company's form by a third party was not enough to saddle the defendants with any liability. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Whist drive and a Dance at the G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: 9-30, "The Court Cards."

SATURDAY, July 20.

Mr. M. Subedar's lecture on "Economic Fallacies," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Elphinstone C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Parsi Gymkhana v. Elphinstone College, Kennedy Sea Face.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Ralli Brothers C. C. Kennedy Sea Face.
Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Hanjam, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Dubai, Gwadur, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 21.

Annual Gathering, Bombay Humanitarian Fund, at 5-30 p.m.
Parsi Gymkhana v. Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Friends' Union C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.
Young Zoroastrian C. C. v. Baronet C. C. Esplanade Maidan.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" team v. G. I. P. Rly. C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Second General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the Town Hall, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Howitt-Phillips Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

ASHADI EKADASHI KIRTAN.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will perform a Kirtan in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 8-30 p.m. to-night.

ARYAN EXECLSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. S. S. Jamsandeker will deliver a public lecture, upon Jijabai to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School.

S. S. TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above Club a public Puran will be delivered by Mr. L. B. Nayak, to-day on "Ashadhi Ekadashi" at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Free Library of the Temperance Club, New Foras Road, Dongre's Building, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Hanjam, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Dubai, Gwadur, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.. to-morrow. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on that day.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.

A salt merchant, Ismailji Nurmahomed, has complained to the Police of the theft of Government currency notes for Rs. 1,200 from his shop between the 15th and 17th instant.

LECTURE ON "EKADASHI."

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Social Service League, a public lecture on "Ekadashi Mahatmya" will be delivered by Mr. K. K. Shirodker, B. Sc., to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the League's Branch.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 5 p.m. to-morrow (S. T.), by Prof. V. N. Kate. The subject is "Some comparative observations on animate nature and man's position."

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,793 among them the number of new admissions was 936, being classified as stated below, Hindus 486, Mussulmans 213, Parsis 14, Christians 192 and "other class" 31. The average daily attendance was 93.

SUICIDE THROUGH MELANCHOLIA.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Manukbai, a Hindu woman, aged about 22 years.

The deceased was the wife of one Ganpat Pradhan who was a servant in a cloth shop, and though they were married some years they had no children. She was therefore in a melancholy mood, and used to weep and say that she did not wish to live. On Wednesday the deceased was found in a drowsy condition, and she was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning, probably suicidal.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 6th July 1918, is published for general information:—

Bombay City 17; Panch Mahals District 1; Broach District 2; West Khandesh District 4; Bandra 7; other places in Thana District 30; Satara District 11; Poona District 24; Sholapur District 11; Belgaum District 35; Dharwar District 49; Bijapur District 13; Kanara District 4; Karachi City 12; Keamari 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 27; Akalkote State 1; Mandvi 1; other places in Cutch State 3; Savnur State 6; Satara Agency 21; Porbunder 2; other places in Kathiawar Agency 10; total 292.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 18.)

Rao Saheb Manshankar Mayashankar Shukla, Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, and Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave for one month and a half granted to him on the 14th May, 1918.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

With effect from the 29th October 1917 vice Mr. Brijlal Keshavlal Mehta retired.

Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte to be Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

With effect from the 15th December 1917 vice Rao Bahadur R. H. Page reverted.

Mr. W. Y. Austin to revert as Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte to revert as Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

With effect from the 17th December 1917 vice Rao Saheb V. N. Barve retired.

Mr. W. Y. Austin to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte to be Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

With effect from the 24th January 1918 vice Mr. S. B. Rao retired.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gudi to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Honavar Harischandra to be Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. D. B. Deshpande, Mamlatdar of the Indi Taluka and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Bijapur, with the power to require security for good behaviour (section 110, C. P. C. 1898), being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, LL.B., to act as Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence of Mr. J. C. Curry on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. D. G. Kapsikar, Treasury Head Karkun, Athni Taluka, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the C. P. Code. Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

The furlough for three months granted to Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, District Superintendent of Police, on 2nd February 1918, is extended by two months.

Mr. Manilal Gandabhai Desai, Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, under section 37 of the said Code, is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the C. P. Code. Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind:—

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., to be First Grade Judge.

Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to be Third Grade Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Naraindas Wadhumal to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, Acting District Superintendent of Police, pending further orders.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., was granted privilege leave for sixteen days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for fifteen days with effect from 2nd April 1918.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar, Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 24th June 1918.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Atmaram Krishna Nulkar to be Huzur Account Officer, Poona, vice Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Amjangaonkar retiring.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar on leave or pending further orders:—

Mr. Anandrao Ramchandra Gulvadi to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. Ramchandra Shesho Katgeri to continue to act as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Feroze Cowasji Davar to act as Professor of English Literature at the Deccan College, Poona, with effect from the 15th July 1918 until the return of Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull from military duty or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. Satyashraya Gopal Panandikar to act as Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. A. C. Farran, proceeding on military duty.

Miss A. E. Marjorie Moinet to act as Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. G. Anderson, on deputation.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Surat, vice Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S.

Dr. Jamshyd Dadabhai Munsiff, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Edin.), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and thirty days with effect from the 3rd May 1918.

Mr. S. G. Lyttle, temporary Engineer, was appointed to hold charge of the Karachi Buildings District during the absence of Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer in the Persian Gulf, viz., from the 14th November 1917 to the 2nd January 1918, both dates inclusive.

On his return to the Public Works Department from the Kolhapur State, Mr. Dulabhji Waghji Goghari, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to Sind.

THE ALLBLESS LEPER HOUSE.

Dr. D. A. D' Monte, M.D., Honrary Secretary and Treasurer acknowledges receipt of the principle donations from 1st January 1917 to 30th June 1918, towards General and Endowment Funds.

Mr. P. M. Murzban in the second memory of his daughter Bai Maherbai, Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Bai Ruttonbai Kaikshroo Mody, Bai Dinshawbai widow of Sheth Eduljee Ardascer Mody, Bai Piroja Eduljee Mody and the Western India Turf Club, each Rs. 5,000; Mr. P. A. Baptista in memory of the late Mr. Thomas Baptista Rs. 250; Messrs. Rally Bros for 1917 Rs. 200; Messrs. Rally Bros for 1918 Rs. 200; Damerdas T apidas Charitabble Fund Rs. 175; Bai Bhikhajee Jamshedjee Chinoy Rs 150; Bai Shirinbai Hirjibhai Allbless Rs. 101; A Loroustrean Head Maherbai, wife of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Master Rs. 60; The Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia C.I.E., (1917), The late Bai Allbless, Mr. Framroz Ardascer Mody, Bai Peerojshaw Murzban, The Trustees of the late Mr. Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., (1918) The Lodge Aryan (1917) The late Mr. D. F. Leao and Mr. E. F. Nicholson, each Rs. 50; In second memory of Dr. Cowes Lalkaka on the 8th aniversary of his death on 29th June 1917 Rs. 35; In sacred memory of Dr. Cowas Lalkaka on the 9th aniversary of his death on 29th June 1918 Rs. 30; H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Willingdon G.C.S. I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., The Lodge Aryan, Mr. Bombanji Hirjibhoy Allbless, Mr. Jamshedji Hirjibhoy Allbless, Bai Hirabai Bomanji Allbless and Sir Ratan Tata, K.T., each Rs. 25 and many others under Rs. 25. Further subscriptions will thankfully be acknowledged.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S CREDITABLE WORK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Friday last I read in your paper that the Municipal Commissioner has stated in the Corporation meeting held on Thursday last re water supply in a building at Sankli Street, that "The municipality had as much done in the matter as could possibly be done by the landlord and now they had proposed to supply a larger main."

Dear Editor, is it a credit to him to say so? Has he considered the way in which he answered the tenants of the Kikabhoy Building when they complained that the water supply is not improved even after enlarging the pipes from ¾ in. to 1 in. (as sanctioned by the Hydraulic-Engineer by order of the Commissioner)? Did he consider the time it had taken to propose for a larger main, not by his personal efforts, but mainly through the efforts of the tenants, who moved the Corporation for the same and also raised their voice in the Press? He must undestand that it is not one or two weeks nor one or two months, but it had actually taken nearly six months, "only to propose." I do not know how much time more the Municipal authorities are going to take to put the proposal into practice. Then only we will have a "real remedy" for our grievance. And another thing we have to consider is, whether the proposal (after worked) would satisfy the wants of the tenants or not. Let us wait for the result. The Municipal Commissioner must distinctly understand that he had never attended to our grievances independently himself, but only after the Corporation had been moved. How much of time it had taken and how much of inconvenience we underwent and we are still undergoing! Does he realise this for a moment? I doubt very much.

As the Head of the Executive of the Municipality of such a large city, is it not his duty to attend to the legitimate wants of the public then and there, the moment they are brought to his notice? For everything, if the Corporation is to be moved, which means a good deal of time, then what earthly use is there of his existence in the Municipality? Why should he delay his duties like this? Why should he require some *stimulant* (either the Press or the Corporation) to remind him of his duty (towards the public grievances)? Of course, it was in his power to attend to our grievances, the moment we applied to him. Still we say that we required one thing and we were granted another thing. Anyhow we are not better judges. The Water-works officials are the better authority. We strongly doubt its success. Anyhow let us have patience. The Corporation must at once put an end to such endless delay and indifference in such matters (as ours) especially when immediate attention is to be paid.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the people's complaints as far as they were genuine had always been attended to. What has he attended to? Nothing till this day (as far as our case is concerned). How can he use the words "attended to." It is only after we get "sufficient supply of water", he is at liberty to use the words "attended to." It is now nearly six months passed. Could he imagine the difficulties we are undergoing every day for want of sufficient water? When such is the case he talks in a very creditable manner towards his attending to public complaints. He never deserves any credit in the face of his delay in the matter and indifferent reply to us some months back. If he continues to deal with every public complaint in this way, I am sure the public will be put to great inconveniences, as we are put to. The Corporation must at once put a check on such delays and indifferences of the Municipal Commissioner in the interests of the public.

What does he mean by "genuine"? Is he prepared to say openly what defect he found in the genuineness of our complaints? Has he cared at least to visit our place, to verify our complaints? Even to-day we challenge him to disprove the genuineness of our complaints (as we already did.) Let him distinctly understand as also our dangerous "City Fathers" that we derive nothing by giving "false complaints". We have better businesses to attend to. Perhaps, the Municipal Commissioner took shelter under the "false statements" made by our "City Fathers," and used the word "genuine." Is he doubting the genuineness of our complaints? If so, let him directly come to us, we shall relieve him from that doubt. Kindly excuse me for the long space occupied.—Yours, etc.,

"A TENANT OF THE KIKABHOY BUILDING."

July 15.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In the third round of the Challenge Football Shield competition to-day the Training Reserve Battery defeated Hants by a solitary goal scored one minute from time. The evening was very close and tired the players, so that there was hardly any life in the play. The Hants were better served in their forwards, but the Reserve Battery possessed a fine pair of backs. The Victoria Sporting lost to Royal Artillery Depot by odd goaling.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Accountant-General, Punjab, succeeds Mr. H. N. Heseltine as Accountant-General, Railways.

The silver balance for the last week stood at Rs. 5,93,00,000.

All arrangements for minting sovereigns are now complete, dyes, etc., having been received from England. It is hoped that the Government will be in a position to issue the coin towards the end of this month.

WOODEN SAILING SHIPS.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Indian Munitions Board, Government of India:—

The Government of India have had under consideration the measures which can be adopted to encourage and facilitate the construction of wooden sailing ships by private enterprise in India.

It has now been decided that in respect of wooden sailing vessels (which may be provided with auxilary engines) the Government of India can promise the following measure of assistance to constructing firms.

(a) Though no guarantee can be given of general immunity from requisition by Government an undertaking is given by the British Shipping Controller that in the event of any vessel, built in India after the present date, being required by Government special rates will be paid, taking full account of the conditions under which it was constructed.

(b) The Controller (Shipbuilding), Indian Munitions Board, will give on application, and at his discretion, such assistance as he reasonably can in the way of technical advice and the supply of plans. Moderate fees will be charged for plans provided by the Controller.

(c) Timber will be supplied by the Forest Department in Madras, Bombay and Bengal at moderate rates and on easy terms of payment, on the security of insurance policies on the vessels. In the case of Burma the Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), Burma, will assist shipbuilders in negotiations for timber with the firms which hold forest leases there.

(d) The results of enquiries made by the Indian Munitions Board suggest that canvas of suitable quality for use in sails is not at present produced in India. Such information as is available on this point from time to time will be given to enquiries by the Controller (Shipbuilding); but, unless a suitable canvas be manufactured locally, the provision of sail canvas will naturally fall under head (f) following.

(e) Help will be given by the Indian Munitions Board in securing the provision of essential requirements of such metal parts and accessories of the simplest possible construction, as may be procurable in India but which shipbuilders may experience difficulty in getting without assistance.

(f) The Munitions Board will support applications for priority for the importation of accessories, such as anchors and cables, for the construction and equipment of wooden ships, which it may be necessary to obtain from abroad.

(g) With reference to the Indian Companies Restriction Act, 1918, the Government of India in the Finance Department will ordinarily grant licenses for the flotation of any shipbuilding company which has a fair prospect of being able to commence operations in a reasonable time.

Correspondence on the subject dealt with in this memorandum should be addressed—

To the Controller (Shipbuilding),
Indian Munitions Board,
1, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

STONE THROWING AT TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you oblige the daily passenger world by giving room in your valuable journal for the following few lines?

On Thursday last while travelling by the Kalyan Local which leaves Victoria Terminus at 7-15 p.m., between Mazagon and Byculla some boys evidently living in the quarters provided by the Railway Company for Guards and Drivers hurled stones at the train in motion with the result that one of the stones entering through the window so furiously struck the lower part of the eye of an old man that it made him cry like a child. His groans were heard in the farthest corner of the big bogie carriage. On inquiry afterwards I found that the stones were being thrown by those European and Eurasian boys for there were a number of people in that carriage who had seen the stones thrown by some one amongst those boys and the guard of the local train was also convinced of the fact by the passengers themselves that the stone had directly come from the premises of those quarters. The passengers who had seen this declared that it was a constant practice with those boys to play such mischief. Is it not, sir, the duty of the railway company to see that the eyes and the heads of the passengers for whose comfort the railway company maintains such a costly staff and provides them with such residential quarters are not broken by the seemingly innocent pranks of the children of their own servants? The old man is not in a position yet to attend office and is under medical treatment here.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. OKA.

Kalyan, July 14.

LIQUIDATION OF PEOPLE'S BANK.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 17.

In the matter of application filed by a creditor of the People's Bank for the removal of Mr. Mengin, Official Liquidator of that Bank, on the ground that the latter had left India since 1916, the Hon. Justice Broadway has passed orders rejecting the application. His Lordship held that since Mr. Mengin had left his staff to work on the liquidation and in his absence the staff had been working to speed up the liquidation, it would not be in the interest of the liquidation or creditors, if Mr. Mengin were discharged from the office of liquidator, although his prolonged absence from the country would generally warrant taking such a course.

GOVERNMENT'S FUTURE RAILWAY POLICY.

"PIONEER" ADVOCATES COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The question of the future administration of the East Indian Railway Company, the "Pioneer" says, will have to be divided as soon as the notice to terminate its contracts has been given to the Company by the Secretary of State and unless a new contract is entered into, the existing arrangements will come to an end by the next year. As the decision to be arrived at, will probably mean the shaping of the future railway policy of the Government of India, the question at issue is a momentous one and it is to be hoped that no extraneous considerations will be allowed to influence that decision. It has already been proved that the weight of commercial and official opinion is in favour of continuation of the system under which most of the lines are owned by the State and managed by companies. Advocates of State management would probably decline to alter their views because the management had been transferred to Indian undertaking. Continuing, it says, that those who opposed State management when Government first invited their opinion on the subject, are attracted by the suggestion of an Indian Company with the Board of Directors in India. The question arises whether, if such a system were adopted, it would be possible to raise in this country all the railway capital required for future developments since uncertainty exists as to the degree of support which the British investors would extend to a railway having its board and headquarters in India. This is a matter which should receive the closest consideration in arriving at a decision.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS BY A NEWSPAPER

MYSORE GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 17.

A Mysore Government press communiqué publishes two extracts from a local bi-weekly, the "Karnataka," of the 13th instant. One extract refers to a letter of the Secretary to Government forwarding a summary of the Report of Reforms and requesting the Editor to give wide publicity. The Editor commented on the Chief Secretary's letter and asked whether it was his function to act as canvasser for the support of measures by the Government of India. The other extract comments on a letter addressed by the Secretary to the Economic Conference to the Editor of the paper regarding publication of a matter which took place at a confidential session of the last meeting of the Economic Conference. The communiqué states that Government forwarded the copy of the summary of the Report on Reforms to the Editor of the "Karnataka" as well as to the other papers at the request of the Residency with the object of giving the public an accurate first impression of the salient features of the Report. As only one copy of the summary was received, fresh copies were printed in the local Government press for circulation. It will be seen that the same summary has peared in many Indian papers. The remarks in the "Karnataka" quoted above are based on an entire misrepresentation of the facts of the case.

The second extract relates to one of the four meetings connected with the Economic Conference which was treated as confidential in accordance with previous practice. This procedure has been found necessary in order to elicit frank expressions of opinion on matters relating to local trade and industry and working of the Conference organisation. The "Karnataka" published in its issue of the 29th June what purports to be an account of certain proceedings in the confidential sessions It is admitted that the paper knew that the proceedings were intended to be confidential. When the Secretary to the Economic Conference brought to his notice the impropriety of the course adopted by him, the Editor not only refused to publish a suitable disclaimer, but contended that he was justified in getting information in any way he can in a matter which, in his opinion, should not be treated as confidential. It may be stated that in answer to a communication similar to the one addressed by the same Secretary to a Madras daily, the newspaper published contradictions. The Editor of the "Karnataka" having shown disinclination to respect the confidential character of communications from Government and made discourteous remarks and misrepresentations, utterly unwarranted by the circumstances of these cases, the Government are constrained to invite attention, thus openly, to the conduct of the paper.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT ENEMY ASSETS

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 17.

Evidence in the case of alleged concealment of enemy assets against Mathol, a Dutch subject was heard to-day. Mr. Jean Lince, formerly employed by Hadenfelt and Co. of Calcutta, gave evidence describing himself as a Belgian subject and Belgian Vice-Consul. Hadenfelts were the chief agents for Becks of Briemen and appointed the Trading Company as agents for Burma for the sale of Becks Beer. Mr. Lince was for some time engaged by the Liquidator of Enemy Property in liquidation of Hadenfelts' business. He gave lengthy evidence supporting the defence view that the money was Hadenfelts' and was notified to Calcutta. Mr. E. N. Blandy, Secretary to Recruiting Board, Bengal, in the course of his evidence said that he trusted Mr. Lince before and still trusted him. Mr. Lince called his attention to the existence of money on deposit in Rangoon. Before leaving Calcutta for Rangoon he met Stetter Hall who said that he was thinking of calling on the Rangoon custodian to hand him over his money. Mr. Blandy could not recall having seen certain letters or replies. Mr. Lince told him that the money was Beck's. If the money had been Hadenfelt's he would have called on it long ago. The bank should, in his opinion, have reported the money to the custodian. Orders will be passed in the case on the 29th instant, but the chief decision on the defence argument in revision will be given on the 26th instant.

"AN ATMOSPHERE OF LARGE PROGRESSIVE HOPE."

SIR H. BUTLER ON ITS NEED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 17.

Sir Harcourt Butler, in a speech at the recruiting meeting at Meerut, made an interesting announcement that he proposed in the course of his tour to deal in a spirit of hopefulness, and he trusted of helpfulness, with some of the problems which had arisen out of the war.

He referred, as one of the first problems, to the scheme of reforms. He offered no opinion on the scheme, but, said in the course of his remarks: "I want to impress upon you the enormous difficulties which beset this question of reforms. It is enormously difficult to graft the ideals of Western Democracy on to an ancient social system of which a prominent feature is the institution of caste. It is enormously difficult to harmonize the aspirations of a modern industrial Empire with the aspirations of an essentially spiritual and conservative land like India. It is enormously difficult again, to devise a scheme which will suit the diverse masses of languages, opinions, creeds and religious differences which go to make up India. But no difficulties have deterred or stayed his Majesty's Government and the Government of India. They have declared in the most unequivocal terms that there must be a real step forward in the direction of responsible Government. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy have sought and heard the opinions throughout the length and breadth of the land from the representatives of every class. They are in possession of an amount of information which no one else in India has. Whatever may be thought of their definite proposals it must be admitted that never before has any enquiry been conducted with such anxious care to ascertain the wishes of the diversified and heteregeneous peoples of India."

His Honour, after referring to the Morley-Minto Reforms, appealed finally to all who were in a position to influence opinion to create and develop an atmosphere of large progressive hope. He assured his hearers that they would find the officials of the province ready to meet them halfway.

KIKABHOY BUILDING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We the tenants of the above building, on behalf of the other tenants, put before you the following for public information as regards Mr. S. C. Dhondy's correspondence in the columns of your paper this morning. We hope you will be good enough to publish the same and oblige.

He says that his statements re- Kikabhoy building were supported by Messrs. Hon. Barodawalla and Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajiji. It is no wonder that Mr. M. Rajiji has supported these statements in the Corporation meeting; of course, "birds of a feather flock together."

We strongly say that those "City Fathers" who have exposed themselves, have observed *one thing* in the building and its surroundings and uttered *another* in the Corporation meeting. What for? As Mr. Dhondy said, if their object was to remedy our grievances they would not have uttered such "False statements" openly in a Corporation meeting (when documentary evidences existed in the hands of Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, quite contrary to his statements), nor would Mr. Dhondy have refused to visit our building on the 12th instant, when our representative went to invite him.

It is our duty to appeal to the Corporation, the Press and the public to look to this matter and replace these City Fathers with sympathetic members in our Ward.

We are not leaving the matter here alone. We are placing further the opinions of veteran medical gentlemen as regards the insanitary surroundings of our building, as also other proofs to show that sick persons existed on the day of their visit.

Dear Editor, we trust in you as a true sympathiser of the poor for a remedy. Now the new election is to come off, we sincerely hope that "Ditto Members" (same members elected for the series of elections) will not be given a chance as long as they prove themselves to be merciless, and unfaithful "City Fathers", especially towards the poor tenants.

Let Mr. Dhondy think of the objectionable and stinging tone he used when replying to some of our representatives who went to invite him to the building, to convince him that there are "facts" in our complaints, saying that he had hundreds of businesses to attend to and it was impossible for him to dance behind them. Is he justified in using such words, as a true Corporator? He again writes at the end that their shoulders are broad enough for that. It is not a wrestling match to talk of shoulders; but it is a question of the "sufferings of the poor and the interests of the Corporators" with fellow-feelings towards the poor.

Kindly excuse us for the long space occupied and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd) Ramchander Narayan.
(Sd) L. M. Pendse.
(Sd) G. K. Gupte.
(Sd) K. G. Fanse.
(Sd) G. K. Savant.
(Sd) Y. S. Koditker.
(Sd) G. S. Phatak.
(Sd) S. B. Koditker.
(Sd) Ramchandra Baburao.
(Sd) V. R. Parab.
(Sd) B. G. Kulkarni.
(Sd) V. G. Kalokhe.

Kikabhai Building, 18th July, 1918.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 19th July, 1918.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

◆

"LOVER OF FREEDOM."—We sympathise with your feelings but the language of your letter is too strong.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR.

◆

We had occasion in a recent issue to refer to the Madras Labour Union and the admirable work it was doing to help the labouring classes, materially and morally. No more convincing testimony to this work could have been afforded than the fact that papers like the Calcutta "Statesman" and the "Madras Mail" have found it necessary to denounce the whole movement in ill-disguised alarm. That is very understandable, because it is the special business of journals such as those we have mentioned to defend those monopolist interests which stand, in the long run, to suffer from the amelioration of the economic condition of the masses in this country. Since we wrote on the subject, however, the "situation" has developed in a marked and, indeed, significant way. A new rule has been issued, as our readers are aware, under the Defence of India Act, which is ostensibly directed against "the stirring up of industrial agitation among classes engaged in work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war." We say "ostensibly" for good and sufficient reasons.

For one thing both the "Pioneer" and the "Madras Mail" made haste to hail it, in identical phrase, as a "salutary" measure. Secondly, Mr. B. P. Wadia, the founder of the Madras Labour Union, in a speech which he delivered at Perambur on Saturday last, has thrown a flood of light on the intrigues that have been on foot in Madras to kill the Union or, at any rate, bring about a much desired suspension of its activities. In the light of Mr. Wadia's revelations it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the efforts of the Madras capitalists, authoritatively supported and strengthened by the Madras Government, have been largely responsible for the rule issued by the Government of India. The rule lays down that—

> "(1) No persons shall do or attempt to do any act calculated or likely to impede, delay or restrict work necessary for the successful prosecution of the War or shall dissuade or attempt to dissuade any person from taking up such work; (2) if any doubt arises as to whether any work is necessary for the successful prosecution of the War a certificate to that effect signed by a Secretary to the Government of India shall be conclusive proof on the point." The maximum penalty for violation of the rule is three years' imprisonment with a fine.

We have already said that if it is intended to make *bona fide* use of the new powers thus secured, the Government will carry public opinion with them. Mr. Wadia, however, has now put certain facts before the public which make it necessary again to represent to the Government of India that they should guard against playing, however unwittingly, the game of the Madras capitalists. In other words, a war measure should not be misapplied, as is the intention and desire in certain quarters that it should, to ends that are political and capitalistic.

It is true that other war measures have, in fact, been misused in this country, and to that extent there would be nothing startlingly novel in the repetition of the phenomenon. But there is one consideration which we would commend to the attention of the Government of India with all the earnestness at our command. In the manner in which, for instance, the Defence of India Act has been administered, the authorities have had to do, primarily, with the educated classes of the community. It would be little short of disastrous if, as the result of an abuse of the new powers which they have secured for themselves, Government should help to create the impression that they are bound by any sort of alliance with the European capitalists in this country. That could not fail to alienate the masses, and that way lies danger,—as real as it is incalculable. In all countries feuds between Capital and Labour represent an exceedingly thorny and delicate problem, in respect of which civilised sentiment imposes upon Government a very necessary and complete impartiality. They must be impartial arbitrators, not partisans. In India there are special circumstances,—the alien character of the rule, the acute economic privations of the working classes, etc.,—which make that obligation doubly necessary.

THE GERMAN FAILURE.

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It is now fairly clear that the latest German offensive on the Western Front is a failure and it is therefore instructive chiefly to review the features of the previous attempts on the various fronts which they have made, either with qualified or with no success, and to take stock of the situation generally. The present offensive on the Western Front is the ninth gigantic push of the kind. The first and the gravest onrush was the one with which the war was opened and was designed to storm Paris in less than a fortnight. The German Staff calculated on a speedy and overwhelming triumph. Only a few weeks before the French Government had, with incomprehensible carelessness, published to the world their utter military unpreparedness and defects in organisation, in supply and equipment which, it was declared, France had undertaken to make good within five years. The German staff were in possession of every conceivable advantage. They had secret and thorough mobilisation: an unexpected amount of heavy guns and machine guns was available. The French were prepared to hold up any ordinary attack. But the greatest surprise sprung upon the Allies during August and September 1914 consisted in twice the expected number of German Army Corps being placed in the front line. The Teutons came on in force, two million strong, whereas the most cautious French plan had counted upon a million troops. This thrust after the preliminary violation of Belgium and beginnig with August 19th, 1914, died away only after the battle of the Marne. The causes of the German failure were that the enemy ran short of both ammunition and commissariat and they were in almost certain peril of being outflanked. They escaped a grave disaster by the skin of their teeth and, on September 10th, the Kaiser himself ordered a general retreat. Most unfortunately for us, both the French and ourselves also simultaneously were suffering from a lack of ammunition.

The second great Western push occurred in October 1914. It had for its objective Calais and Bolougne. The Germans were not less sanguine also this time. The preparations they had made in anticipation of their success were truly commensurate with their colossal self-assurance. Neutral correspondents from all parts of the world were invited personally to view the German triumph. The German publicity propaganda with a view to influence the dazed world had already been in full progress. Influential experts like Major Moraht announced to the Allies and the wavering or intimidated neutrals that it was only a question of days. The occupation of Calais was only a preliminary step to the invasion of England itself. By now it had become patent to the German Staff that the only opponent who chiefly counted in the struggle was Great Britain. Even the combined forces of the Continent, without British help in men, ammunition and money, would have availed nothing against the long and incessant German preparations. For this fresh movement four new Army Corps were organised with a secrecy, the credit for which has been fully given to the Teuton experts. Their appearance in the field was a surprise; but it failed to stun the British. This time Ypres was pounced upon. The attack was delivered on October 21st, 1914, with a violence surpassing all previous precedence. The British manpower was yet unorganised; the Germans could place brigades where the British had only battalions. Even up to now the British lacked bombs and that abundant supply of machine-guns which was a part of the German secret of success. The Germans' shells were discharged in the proportion of ten to one of the British; and their explosives were of previously unknown large calibre. On the fateful day of November 17th the battle ceased sealing the failure of the Germans. Ypres held, thanks to the aid which India sent, and the British line, perilously bent, never broke. On the Russian front the success of the "German push" was great. It was especially marked in Tannenberg and the disasters to the Tenth Russian Army. In both cases the entire Russian Army was skillfully entrapped and all but destroyed. The factor of the success on this front, however, was not German valour but treachery and duplicity. On the Russian Staff there was a traitor who disclosed the intended Russian movements to the German Staff. He issued orders to the unfortunate army with calculated and disastrous delay fully preparing Hindenberg to encounter the Russians. The Germans had never to hazard a guess as regards the enemy plan. They were in full possession of the Russian war mind. These campaigns were of vital importance. They elevated Hindenberg in German opinion and intensified the confidence in him. The successful general was deified. The experience gained on this front proved a most valuable asset. The German generals now learnt to handle unnumbered masses of men. The knowledge now gained paved the way for the greater defeats on the Russian front, which were one of the causes of the Russian debacle. Hindenberg now controlled the destinies of Germany. His chief method was the concentration of artillery on a vital section on the Russian frontier and to pulverise resistance by the terrific "drumfire" or the fire of heavy guns with intense rapidity. At Dunajetz seven hundred thousand rounds were fired in a single day. The Russians were in no way prepared to resist this onslaught. They were almost without a counter battery fire, for they lacked ammunition and the supply of rifles was cruelly low. The armed strength of Russia was much smaller and less formidable than was told us by the mischievous forgers of the "steamroller" tradition. The Slavs were thrown back with losses which will yet take time to be adequately told. Warsaw was captured on August 4th, 1915, exactly a year after the commencement of hostilities, Kovno on August 17th and Vilna on September 19th. What, however, was the position of the main Russian forces? Somehow they managed luckily to extricate themselves and escaped. Nevertheless, the Germans put forth a plausible claim to have taken a million Russian prisoners and a booty which, they said, was incalculable. Russia lay prostrate because of want of internal cohesive force. The next great push was again on the Western Front. It was directed against Verdun and was engineered by Falkenhayn. It was to smash the devitalized resisting power of France in the battle-field. At the same time, thanks to the German propaganda, defeatists like Bolo Pasha, and the small gang of influential traitors, preached instant caving in. The offensive was initiated on February 21st, 1916. A forerunner to the actual onslaught was a bombardment, the magnitude and intensity of which threw into the shade every previous artillery outburst. Great and determined as were the preparations, their valour was not less doubtful. The Germans hurled solid masses of doomed humanity upon the French but they made little progress. Verdun sustained itself. Soon the Allies started their own offensive on the Somme on July 1st, 1916, and the pressure on Verdun was relieved and eventually died away. Almost simultaneously, that is in August 1916, the temporarily re-energised Russians seemed to have gained marked success and General Burssiloff claimed to have captured two hundred and forty thousand Austrians. The power and prestige of Hindenberg, however, continued in the ascendant. He headed the whole German Army. Germany was once more combed for men. In October, 1916, the Austrian Army was re-organised. This contributed to a fresh and successful German offensive against the Rumanians, who had by now joined the Allies. Two German commanders operated in co-ordination, Falkenhayn from the north and Mackensen from the south. They manoeuvred with consummate skill; but the defeat of the Rumanians was less due to hostile valour and strategy than the disorganisation of the Russian railways. The expected reinforcements and ammunition did not arrive. The small State resisted for three days the German attack from 14th to 16th November and had to go under with a loss of twenty thousand prisoners and several guns because the succour, without the expectation of which, it would never have taken the field, failed it in the hour of need.

The depleted ranks of the Germans have now a really formidable task. It is the veriest commonplace to emphasise the internal strain. When we read in German contemporary war literature the hopes that were built on the submarine, we can realise the chagrin and despondency at the check effectively placed by Britain upon them. Again and again most sanguine expectations were expressed that the *unterbot* would keep the two hemispheres apart. The Americans were laughed to scorn for their presumption in hoping to land troops in France. Tirpitz pledged his word that his underwater craft would seal the fate of Britain with the double process of stopping her supplies and reducing her to starvation and effectively preventing military reinforcements. The admiral was backed by generals. The latter, in their turn, with the undoubted record of German successes, impressed upon the German people the feasibility of the plan of beating Britain to her knees. The submarine as a vital factor in the war now does not count. A million Americans are already on the soil of France. Wavering, discontented and starving, Austria has received little material, and disastrously less moral support and she has just undergone a serious set back. Pessimists may yet talk of prolonged series of German offensives; but, humanly speaking, in the failure of the submarine and the "arrival" of America, the back of the enemy may well be spoken of as broken.

WORK OF THE PUBLICITY BOARD.

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We hope the Central Publicity Board is doing more useful work than is exhibited by the issue of such communiqués as the following, which has been sent to us. We present it to our readers in two parts. Here is No. 1:—

> In the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 3rd July, the allegation was made that Government pay a commission of Rs. 5 a head to different Recruiting Committees for the recruits they secure; and also that some gentlemen receive as much as Rs. 10 per head for all the recruits from their circle or province, and this is over and above the Rs. 5 which is received by the local Committees.
>
> The only payments authorised to recruiters by the Government of India are:—
>
> (1) "Bringing in money" Rs. 3 for each recruit, combatant or non-combatant, who is actually enrolled;
>
> (2) A lump sum of Rs. 2 for each recruit to cover all the expenses of travelling by road, railway or river, and the maintenance of the recruit until arrival at the recruiting centre.
>
> Some extra payments are, no doubt, given in Native States; and it is possible the recruiters of the Bengali Regimental Committee, or the *dallals* who manage non-combatant recruiting in Bengal, receive some remuneration in addition to the above; but this is irrelevant.

All that is achieved here is to show that the "Amrita's" statement is substantially correct, though somewhat loosely worded. Why the payments to *dallals* and to recruiters are irrelevant, we entirely fail to understand. The second part of the communiqué is as follows:—

> There is a further statement equally devoid of truth in the article quoted. It is said that the Delhi Conference was told that Government had already decided to take steps to improve emoluments of Indian soldiers and the proposals were sanctioned and ready for introduction.
>
> The facts are that up to the time when the Delhi Conference met, the Government had not considered action in this direction to be called for. The Conference on the recommendation of the Man-power Committee urged the Government to consider an increase of emoluments as a stimulus to recruiting, and Government proceeded to do this after the matter had been the subject of a preliminary examination by the Adjutant-General and the Central Recruiting Board.
>
> The scheme which, after careful discussion, the Board approved and the Government accepted, was referred to the Secretary of State and no answer has yet been received.

Why the Central Publicity Board should go out of its ways to advertise the shortcomings of Government in a matter of this sort is as difficult to understand as any other part of this amazingly silly production, which, perhaps, is only designed to bait a journal which is a thorn in the side of officialdom. We can only repeat the hope that the Central Publicity Board is doing something bettter than sending out fiddling statements of this kind.

Notes of the Day.

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"The Menace to India."

We referred yesterday to the German dedesigns on Persia. That this is only a part of a larger design to secure for Germany dominance over Asia, including India, does not need to be told. The German newspapers have lately been busy with speculations about the possible "menace to India." In an article called "The Menace to India from Without", the "Vossische Zeitung", for instance, argues that the great German object must be to promote a German policy in Afghanistan. After a convenient misrepresentation of the history of British and Russian relations and aims, the journal proceeds to argue that the termination of the Russo-British Convention gives the Ameer "a free hand to express his traditional feeling of independence by realizing his claims to Baluchistan and a port on the coast of Mekran."

The Need of Proper Preparation.

The journal concludes:

> Baluchistan as an Afghan neighbour would constitute a permanent menace to English rule in India. An Afghan port on the coast of Mekran, combined with a political "rapprochement" between Persia and Afghanistan, would result in a very promising extension of their trade. That is the wedge which we must drive between India and English predominance on the Persian Gulf with the intended permanent establishment of England in Mesopotamia.
>
> Neither England nor India is in a position to meet the military needs which arise from the whole situation. India is in this respect already too greatly weakened to master her own internal perils—perils which would fully ripen in the event of a further reduction of the men that still remain at her disposal. England, anxious not to provoke this catastrophe, cannot successfully meet an Afghan advance on the North-West Frontier.
>
> All the circumstances upon which we have touched point to the fact that England can be forced in a very short time to withdraw her forces from Mesopotamia. The greater the pressure which we can exert, the more speedily will the defeat of England be accomplished and create for us a free road "via" Baghdad to the Persian Gulf.
>
> To-day, when India is threatened from without and from within, it is our business to make the revival of this peril in a more acute form England's real and growing nightmare.
>
> New ways and means are at our disposal for the accomplishment of this. As, however, a public discussion of these ways and means would only bring grist to the mill of our enemies, we must be content with alluding to the need of a policy, based upon a determined community of interests between Germany, the Ukraine, the Turkish Empire, and Persia, which will resolutely oppose the method of securing equilibrium which has hitherto been pursued by England.

There is clearly the need for India to be fully and well prepared. Are those in authorities alive to their responsibility to take the right steps for securing this preparation?

Dadabhai Naoroji's Weekly.

An event in Indian journalism which occurred this month deserves to be chronicled. An independent and socially progressive Anglo-Gujarati newspaper was founded nearly seventy years ago by Dadabhai Naoroji called the "Rast Goftar." After the great patriot was unable personally to edit it, it passed through various hands, including those of the redoubtable champion of social reform and emancipation of women, the late K. N. Kabraji. After his somewhat premature demise, the journal which had maintained the traditions of progress was editorially controlled by Mr. P. B. Desai, a sound thinker and excellent Gujarati scholar. Subsequently, it again changed hands and both the proprietorship and editorial direction of the "Rast Goftar" was vested in Mr. Rustam Taleyarkhan. In the hands of the latter the spirited political tone of the paper drew upon itself, unless we are misinformed, the usual and expected displeasure of the Secretariat.

A New Proprietorship.

During the troublous times when the postmen in Bombay went on strike it was a member of the staff of the "Rast Goftar", who wrote a letter over his own signature in the "Bombay Chronicle" supporting the latter's contentions and giving concrete instances of the complete breakdown of postal arrangements, though money was spent faster in bank notes than in more careful hands would have been in blank sheets of paper. The English columns of the "Rast Goftar" have been written with freshness and force, especially on topics of communal interest. The unsparing vigour with which social vice in Burma, was attacked induced the "Rangoon Times" to transfer to its own columns the indignant exposures by this Bombay weekly. The vitalising principles which animated the "Rast Goftar" were in fair way to making it one of the most popular Anglo Gujarati weeklies. Unfortunately failing eyesight has compelled the enthusiastic editor to part with the paper. But it is to be hoped that under its new proprietors, who certainly lack no funds, one of the oldest Indian journalistic endeavours connected with the name of the great Indian statesman will be carried on with increasing usefulness.

Irregular Local Trains.

The congestion of the restricted living area of the city proper can only be relieved by suitable accommodation in the suburbs and facilities for travel and communication between the Fort and the outlying quarters. It is essential that the local railways should be punctual absolutely and not "as far as possible." A correspondent complains of the regular irregularity of two of the most important local trains on the G. I. P. line. This service is called "office trains" and naturally it is presumed that the authorities pay some attention to their proper timing. We are informed, however, that these two trains, which are timed to arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 9-40 and 9-55 a.m., respectively, are invariably late by several minutes and that there is generally a detention either at Mazagon or Musjid stations which seems altogether unaccountable. It cannot always be the troop trains which cause this permanent dislocation of traffic, nor is it the floods which sometimes do disturb communications. It is more likely that there is a callousness to the requirements of the public and a disposition to debit to the exigencies of the war what really is due to slackness and negligence. If the authorities call for a statement of the actual times of the arrival of these two trains and compare them with the scheduled hour they will find an amazing irregularity.

Official and Personal.

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His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Hon. Mr. William Underwood Nicholas of his office as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon visited the War Loan Bureau in Esplanade Road on Wednesday morning and afterwards lunched at the Yacht Club. Her Excellency visited he Queen Mary's Technical School and he Maharaj Gaekwad Officers Hospital in the afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Jackson, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., is gazetted to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay for the sessions commencing on the 29th July 1918, as a person having expert knowledge of certain subjects connected with legislation pending in the Council.

The Hon. Mr. N. C. Macleod, a Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for nine days of the furlough granted to him on the 4th April, 1918.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., acts as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence of Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., on special duty or pending further orders.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

SERIOUS ENEMY REVERSE.

SITUATION DISTINCTLY GOOD.

GENERAL ATTACK NOT RENEWED.

The enemy did not renew his general attack on Tuesday and practically made no progress during the night on any part of the battle-front, although heavy fighting continued from the afternoon till late in the evening in the narrow belt of 10 miles long and 4miles deep south of the Marnes.

Reuter learns that generally speaking the enemy has suffered a serious reverse, especially east of Rheims

A brilliant Franco-American counter-attack on the morning of Tuesday between St. Agnan and Chapelle Monthodon drove back the enemy over the whole sector, capturing the two villages and Hill No. 223.

While the enemy losses are frightful, ours are quite light, particularly east of Rheims. The German losses in the offensive hitherto are estimated at nearly 100,000.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17, 1-45 a.m.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., July 18.

Reuter learns that generally speaking the enemy has suffered serious reverse, especially east of Rheims. It is too early to say that the attack is definitely repulsed, but the situation may be regarded as distinctly good. Until noon, the attack had not resulted in an advance of five miles at any point from the original enemy front. It is not clear that the enemy concentrated all his efforts on the offensive. The Germans employed over 30 divisions, compared with 40 on March 21st.

No British have hitherto been engaged.

NO GENERAL ATTACK ON TUESDAY.

BALANCE OF SUCCESS WITH FRENCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17, 7-20 a.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters in a message timed 11-30 last night says:

The general attack was not renewed to-day. Operations were of a local character and the balance of success was with the French. It is expected that the stabilisation of the line will be reached in a few days.

To-day's operations were dictated by the position in which various German commanders found themselves after yesterday's failure and in this the battle differs entirely from those of the second day in March and May offensives, when the Germans persued their original plan vigorous for several days before they were checked.

The German guns east of Rheims to-day fired from their old positions, the enemy not finding worthwhile to advance them.

ENEMY MAKES NO PROGRESS.

A "PEACE ATTACK."

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17, 3-20 a.m.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing at midday says:—

The enemy made practically no progress during the night on any part of the battlefield, although heavy fighting continued from five in the afternoon until late in the evening, in the narrow belt 10 miles long and 4 deep south of the Marne, between Fossoy and Mareuilleport in which the enemy established himself on the 15th.

The enemy was held on the night of the 15th in the western sector on the line of St. Agnan, Chapelle, Monthodon and the Boucquigny wood, which is equivalent to a maximum depth of 2½ miles.

The enemy had 56 divisions including many crack corps. There were 14 each in the front line west and east of Rheims and the same number in the second line.

Evidence of the enemy's heavy losses is furnished by the case of one division which was obliged to be asked to be relieved at midday of the 15th, instead of in the evening as had been arranged. Prisoners state that the German army christened the battle as a "Fiedensturm' or a 'Peace Attack.'

GERMANS HELD E. OF RHEIMS

MORNVILLERS MASSIF ABANDONED BY FRENCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17, 3-20 a.m.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., July 18.

Wiring on Tuesday afternoon the same correspondent says:

The Germans on the whole battle front east of Rheims are held in the French advance zone, where only the outposts were maintained. Most of the ground lost there was not particularly valuable.

The Mornvillers massif had to be abandoned after hard fighting and the enemy again holds five crests of Cordillet Blanc Haut Teton and Casque. The French did not attempt to hold them strongly, thus avoiding a large hault of prisoners when the front was withdrawn from 2 to 3 miles to Souain-Perthes les Hurlus line.

FORCE OF GERMAN ONSET SPENT UP.

BARREN OF INITIAL RESULTS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 18.

If there were no other evidence the restrained tone of the German communiqué alone would show how little success the enemy offensive has achieved. Indeed no great offensive hitherto has been so barren of initial results. It cannot yet be said that the enemy has failed, but his definite failure is more probable and the legend of irresistible force of the first German onset is already destroyed. It is clear that the Allies have profited by experience, notably by greatly extending the area of the first or covering the defence zone and the unity of command is proving more effective.

How well the French have the situation in hand is proved by the fact that east of Rheims they have retired to the lines of resistance without losing a gun while west of Rheims the progress of the Germans is so limited that their position with the river immediately behind and communications being incessantly bombed may become precarious.

Newspapers emphasise as the momentous feature of the battle the conduct of the Americans who have more than fulfilled the brilliant promise of previous minor engagements, shattering the belief fostered in the enemy peoples that the war would be over before the American factor became a reality.

FAILURE OF GERMAN EFFORT.

Reuters' correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring to-day says the enemy's attack on the 15th, was in the length of the front probably also in the number of divisions engaged or ready to engage the greatest effort he has yet made. It failed.

The Crown Prince's great offensive degenerated on the second day into a disjointed series of local attacks which although bitter were only undertaken to save what could be saved from the wreck of Monday's hopes. The push along the Marne valley may progress further before it is brought to a standstill as the Germans are fighting hard here. It will be extremely useful for propaganda purposes for the Crown Prince to be able to claim that he has captured the wealthy little town of Epernay.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

But the French are strongly posted on the heights overlooking the river which separates the German left and the right wings, so it is doubtful whether such an attempt would result in a serious gain. It is important to remember to the credit of the French that victory must be assigned to General Gouraud, east of Rheims, because the Germans who failed everywhere in this sector are pretending in their communiqués that the attack here was merely a diversion. This is a camouflage for the evidence gathered on the battlefield leaves no doubt that the enemy intended to reach Suippes on the first day.

One division whose orders we captured was instructed to halt on the bank of the Marne and await a supporting division before crossing. The German High Command intended to occupy Chalons to-night. It is increasingly clear that the enemy's strategic objective was the occupation of whole right bank of the Marne from Chalons to Chateau Thierry, using the river as a shield for the uncovered flank in the final march on Paris. The attack failed mainly because General Gouraud was constantly posted regarding the enemy's intentions and his sector was thoroughly prepared.

BRILLIANT FRANCO-AMERICAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

TWO VILLAGES AND HILL 223 CAPTURED

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters in a wire dated last night says:

The combined Franco-American forces launched a heavy counterattack in the morning between St. Agnan and Chapelle Monthodon. Hitherto they have driven back the enemy over varying distance on the whole sector capturing the villages of St. Agnan and Chapelle Monthodon and Hill 223. Comparatively large forces of the Americans were engaged. We increased the number of prisoners materially. The whole operation is progressing satisfactorily. The Germans fought very stubbornly, but were quite unable to withstand the Allied on rush.

Prisoners complain that the American artillery was too active and troops too fierce. We inflicted extraordinarily heavy casualties during the attack, which continues with increasing violence. It has been ascertained that the enemy has largely pushed up his reserves since yesterday morning.

A small enemy local attack against the Americans west of Chateau Thierry was soon repulsed.

FRESH GERMAN ATTACK S. OF MARNE.

ENEMY PENETRATES LA BOUDONNAIERE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17, 5-30 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 18.

A French communiqué says:

South of the Marne, the Germans attacked yesterday evening with fresh forces north of St. Agnan and Chapelle-Monthodon and succeeded in penetrating La Boudonnaiere. The battle continues bitterly on the wooded slopes immediately south of these points.

Further east, in spite of very lively attacks, we held the enemy on the southern edge of Bouquigny and the Nesles woods.

The Germans also attempted a powerful effort in the direction of Mouvoisin, which they seized but the counter-attack drove them out.

Between the Marne and Rheims violent fighting is proceeding in the Courton woods. An enemy attack in the region of Vrigny completely failed. East of Rheims, the local enemy attempts achieved no result. The Germans, notably in the region of Prunay where they were endeavouring to renew the assaults on Beaumont, sustained a sanguinary defeat.

We everywhere entirely maintained our positions.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE E. OF VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR HULLUCH.

LONDON, July 17, 1-20 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 18.

A British communiqué says a minor enterprise eastward of Villers-Bretonneux resulted in a few prisoners and machine-guns. We also repulsed raiders in this sector.

The English made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hulluch taking a few prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active in the Somme and the Ancre sectors, northward of the Scarpe, north-east of Bethune and north of Bailleul.

BETWEEN VALLEY OF SUIPPE AND MASSIGES.

VON EINEM'S ARMY REPULSED WITH SEVERE LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that von Einem's army is now definitely engaged on the German left and yesterday delivered five attacks between the valley of Suippe and Mossiges, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses.

It is estimated that the German losses in the offensive hitherto are nearly 100,000.

FRIGHTFUL ENEMY LOSSES.

ALLIED LOSSES QUITE LIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

Paris.—A semi-official statement says:

While the enemy losses are frightful, ours are quite light, especially east of Rheims. If we were allowed to state the figure it would be most reassuring. Whereas in the previous offensive we had to send for reinforcements from the other parts of the front, this time those on the spot sufficed to sustain the shock. This was partly due to the constant afflux of the Americans every day reducing the disproportion of the forces.

THE NEW SITUATION.

HEAVY FIGHTING FROM COMBLIZY TO VRIGNY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18, 12-25 a.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing on the afternoon of the 17th, says:—

Heavy fighting took place this morning from Comblizy to Vrigny, about twenty miles. The enemy is pressing hard in south-easterly direction, his left menacing Rheims from the west and his right pushing eastward along the Marne valley in the direction of Epernay. South of the Marne the Germans are endeavouring to push on towards the south in order to enlarge their holding on the south bank to obtain manœuvring room for the divisions marching up the river.

The enemy's attempt in the region of Prunay to reach Beaumont which was repulsed with heavy loss, was doubtless intended to complete the isolation of Rheims. The enemy in spite of the most violent efforts did not make progress on the Marne front this morning. The importance of the battle lies in the proximity of Montagne-de-Rheims to the scene of fighting in the Marne valley. A serious advance eastward in this direction would not only imperil Epernay, but Montagne itself which is exposed to being turned from the south.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS NEAR BETHUNE AND MERVILLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: Prisoners were secured in patrol encounters northward of Bethune and westward of Merville. There was great hostile gas-shelling on the Villers-Bretonneux front and also hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Albert sector.

Thunder and rainstorms on 16th July hindered air work. We dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the Zeebrugge mole, billets at Estaires and Merville and also on the aerodromes and dumps. We brought down ten aeroplanes and drove down four and shot down six balloons in flames. Nine of ours are missing. Our night-fliers dropped five hundred bombs on the rail-junctions at Seclin and the billets. All returned. A large enemy bombing-plane descended behind our lines.

ENEMY AIR RAID ON PRISONERS' CAMP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, July 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

The Germans made an air raid on the prisoners' camp at Troyes. Ninety-four Germans were killed and seventy-four injured.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE MISCARRIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

Amsterdam.—The principal Dutch papers are of opinion that the German offensive has miscarried.

ENEMY THRUST STOPPED.

HEROIC RESISTANCE OF FRENCH TROOPS,

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 18.

Last night's French communiqué said: The battle continued with unbroken determination on the whole front west of Rheims, but notwithstanding his efforts the enemy did not succeed in increasing his advance. Our troops by heroic resistance and incessant counter-attacks stopped the enemy thrust after all fluctuations of advance and retirement of the day.

Actions are in progress south of the Marne on the wooded slopes northward of St Agnan and Monthodon chapel.

Very sharp fighting north of Camblizy and Festigny resulted in holding the enemy to the southern outskirts of Bonquigny and Chataigniers woods. The enemy succeeded east of Qeuilly in regaining a footing in Monvoisin. Between the Marne and Rheims the battle continues north of Reuil in Kingswood which the Germans have penetrated and which we are defending foot by foot.

The forest of Courton is the theatre of furious combats in which the enemy continues to be held.

Westward of Anteuil the Germans did not succeed in reaching Pourcy ditch which has been the objective of several renewed powerful attacks. A brilliant Italian counter-attack westward of Anteuil drove back the enemy. Enemy corpses lying in front of the lines in the valley of Arbre-de Ombreux testify to their heavy losses. The situation is unchanged in Vrigny sector and south-west of Rheims east of Rheims we broke an attack between Beaumont-sur-vesle and Sillery. Our positions are intact on the whole of the Champagne front.

SOUTH BANK OF MARNE REGAINED.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR CHATTEAU-THIERRY BROKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18, 2-30 a.m.,
Recd. 11 p.m., July 18.

An American communique says:—The Americans in the Marne sector entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river. The enemy north-west of Chateau-Vaux. The attack was completely broken up by infantry and artillery fire before Thierry again attempted to attack near reaching our lines.

MANY GERMANS ESCAPE TO NORTH BANK OF MARNE.

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 18.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Headquarters telegraphing on Wednesday afternoon says: The downpour of rain slowed up operations. Fighting continues in the region of the counter-attack begun yesterday. Many Germans between the railway and the south bank of the Marne apparently escaped to the north bank during the night.

REIGN OF TERROR IN SERBIA.

WHOLE YEAR'S HARVEST CONFISCATED.

SERBIANS FACED WITH STARVATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12 noon, July 18.

Reuter learns from an official Serbian source that Austria-Hungary has confiscated the whole of this year's Serbian harvest as well as rations allowed in the previous year. The Serbians are therefore faced with starvation, besides which they are experiencing a further reign of terror and cruelty.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN PETROGRAD.

EXTENDING TO FINLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

Copenhagen.—Travellers from Petrograd state that there are 500 cases of cholera in Petrograd daily and thousands at Saratov. The epidemic is extending to Finland.

GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS.

QUESTION OF ISSUING MEDAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hewins stated that the Imperial Conference was considering the question of issuing a medal for the Gallipoli operations.

GENERAL PERSHING AWARDED G. C. B.

TWO G. C. M. G'S.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

The Press Bureau announces that General Pershing has been awarded G.C.B. and General March, the Chief of the American General Staff and Mr. Tasker Bliss the representative at Versailles G.C.M.G.

"PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE BEHIND YOU."

CANADIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

The Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden after visiting the Canadians at the front, sent a letter to General Currie, Commanding the Canadians, paying a tribute to the Canadians' fine physique and splendid confidence.

He added, "People of Canada are behind you to the end. They understand that no indecisive result can repay the nation's sorrow and sacrifice."

THE SUNK BATTLESHIP KAWACHI.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

Tokio.—The battleship Kawachi sank in four minutes. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The Captain and four hundred of the crew were saved. The whole complement of the vessel was 1,100.

DUVAL EXECUTED.

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

Paris.—Duval, who was sentenced to death in the Bonnet Rouge trial was executed this morning at Vincennes.

SITUATION FAVOURABLE,

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH INFANTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18, 4-35 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring at eight on Wednesday evening said: The situation is entirely favourable. The enemy east of Rheims has not moved since the collapse of the abortive thrust in the morning in the direction of Beaumont. Fighting continues between Rheims and the Marne and south of the river, but the enemy has made no serious advance anywhere. The battle is more and more degenerating into a series of local action in which the French infantry have asserted their superiority turning the German infiltration tactics against the enemy.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 18th July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,38,86,500
Bombay	5,62,01,600
United Provinces	1,40,64,600
Madras	1,26,77,700
Punjab	1,00,88,500
Minor Administrations	61,61,500
Burma	59,62,900
Central Provinces	23,78,900
Bihar and Orissa	15,96,700
Assam	2,97,300
Total......Rs.	20,33,16,200

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 18th.

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	1,100-0 ..	Rs. 94,525-0
Cash Certificates	„	3,820-12..	„ 1,31,199-12
Total ..		4,920-12..	2,25,724-12

WAR LOAN MEETING AT LIMBDI.

(From a Correspondent.)
LIMBDI, July 18.

A public meeting of the citizens of Limbdi was held this evening under the presidentship of the Thakoresaheb when speeches were made by leading citizens and others exhorting the people to do their best to subscribe to the second war loan. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm prevailed. The Thakoresaheb expressed gratification at the result of his endeavours in persuading people to invest their money in the first war loan when nearly six lakhs were subscribed by the people, the officials of the State and the durbar family and hoped a similar result would follow this time. He announced several concessions to encourage people to invest largely in the new war loan. A committee was appointed to carry on the work.

PROPOSED INTER-ALLIED ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS' IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

Amsterdam.—America, France, Italy and Britain are establishing an Inter-allied economic commission at The Hague to deal with the work connected with the Netherlands imports and exports which was hitherto been carried on by various legations.

INCREASES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

Increases in imports in June amounted to £15,538,107 and increase in exports to £1,374,568 as compared with June last year.

WAR BONDS ORGANISATION.

MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN ANTICIPATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 18.

When the War Loan Bill was taken in the Committee of the House of Commons yesterday evening Mr. Bonar Law said no new operations would be necessary for the next nine months as the war bonds organisation had succeeded to a greater extent even than had been anticipated.

GERMANY AND WAR PRISONERS AGREEMENT.

RATIFICATION DEPENDS ON GERMANS' POSITION IN CHINA

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 18.

Amsterdam.—It is officially announced in Berlin that Germany's ratification of The Hague War Prisoners Agreement depends on a satisfactory settlement of the position of Germans in China.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON July 16.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 18.

Amsterdam.—Bursan in the course of a report on Austro-Hungarian foreign policy declared, "The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trentino, Trieste, German colonies and other territories appear insurmountable. We are prepared to discuss everything except the cession of our own territory."

GERMAN PROPERTY IN SHAMEEN.

TO BE TREATED AS GERMAN PROPERTY OUTSIDE CONCESSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that it had been decided at present to treat German property in the British concession of Shameen in China in the same way as the Chinese Government had treated German property outside the concession. The necessary instructions had been given. This involved the termination of leases of German buildings.

THE MYSTERY FEVER.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

REFERENCE TO MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding, when the discussion of the Health Officer's report, together with the Port Health Officer's letter, was resumed, and it was decided to refer the whole correspondence to the Medical Relief Committee.

The Corporation resumed discussion of the Executive Health Officer's report on the fever epidemic prevalent in Bombay at the present time.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had moved that the letter from the Commissioner dated 9th July submitting a report on the recent outbreak of Influenza-like fever in the City be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner, and for early report, to the Medical Relief Committee.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said after going through the correspondence which had been circulated among the members of the Corporation, he thought that the Executive Health officer, and also his assistants, had failed in their duty towards the public. He said those words with great reluctance. He was convinced that it was time for them to speak out their minds clearly, because the disetse had affected the whole city and also dislocated business throughout the whole country and done a lot of harm to the country itself. Under section 76 of the Municipal Act the Executive Health Officer was the consulting officer, and he was placed even over the Port Health officer. He should have taken immediate steps when he came to know that there was some kind of fever. He (the speaker) had always advocated the appointment of their chief officers for a term of five years but in the case of their present Health Officer they had not only appointed him for a term of five years, but for three or four such terms. They could not but come to the conclusion that their Health Officer was not in touch with the trend of recent science. Their Health Officer was placed over the Port Health officer himself and was given a special position and he must have been fully aware of the duty involved upon him as he had been serving for some 17 or 18 years.

"DUTY NOT PROPERLY DONE."

The Health officer's letter showed that he had not done his duty properly. But the reproach was on the Corporation more than on the Health officer for appointing him again and again. As soon as Dr. Turner came to know that there was a fever case of a peculiar kind in the harbour he should have gone there at once and not stuck to his desk. He (Dr. Turner) had said it was a sand-fly disease, and he had also found such cases in the Freeman-Thomas Hospital last year. Dr. Turner knew that there was a particular kind of fly in Bombay, which propagated a particular kind of fever, and what action had he taken to prevent the spread of the disease? Dr. Sukhia thought that the private medical practitioners had failed miserably to find out the cause of the disease, as they had not the necessary private equipment and could not find time for research work as they had to attend their patients first; they could not spare time for the general benefit of the people. With regard to the Health officer and the Port Health officer, both of whom were drawing very fat salaries, they should have done something, and Dr. Turner should not have remained callous as he had done. He wanted to know whether the Health officer had made any bacteriological research or not. In the years 1890-91 the influenza epidemic had done much havoc in the city, and it was not like the present fever at all. When influenza had shown itself in Bombay in 1890-1891 it was said at the time that it was a precursor of something very bad, and the plague appeared in the city in four years. He thought that the present fever was the precursor of yellow fever. If that fever ever appeared in Bombay he did not know how many of them would live through it.

MR. TODD AND A PROTEST.

Mr. Todd said they had been listening to Dr. Sukhia's interesting lecture for the last 45 minutes, but they were no wiser.

The President asked him whether he was rising over a point of time.

Mr. Todd said "no" and Dr. Sukhia was allowed to proceed with his remarks.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji protested against the remarks of Mr. Todd.

The President said he had already given his ruling and he could not allow anything more on the subject, to be spoken questioning his decision.

Continuing, said Dr. Sukhia, the storm-water drains which were closed for a period of eight months bred malaria mosquitos, and when they were opened in the beginning of the monsoon spread disease throughout the city. Dr. Bentley had said then that the malaria mosquitos were to be found not only in the storm-water drains but also in the gully traps.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said Dr. Sukhia had exceeded his time by 35 minutes and he asked the President to take the sense of the Corporation whether he should continue his speech.

As the sense of the meeting was against him the speaker had to resume his seat.

Dr. D. B. Master said that the dumping of the *kutchra* carts on the Mahalaxmi Flats bred the mosquitos in the city which spread the disease. They could not expect the health of the city to improve as long as the dumping of the *kutchra* was continued by the Corporation. So long as that condition prevailed in the city and was tolerated by them and by the Government the disease would remain there.

Mr. J. D. McBain here rose to a point of order and asked the President whether they were discussing the Commissioner's letter or the question of the dumping of *kutchra* on the Mahalaxmi Flats.

The President ruled that Dr. Master was in order in referring to the question.

HEALTH OFFICER AND MOSQUITOS.

Continuing, said Dr. Master, he regretted that Mr. McBain had not read the report more carefully. The Health Officer was spreading the disease by dumping the *kutchra* on the flats, and that method although condemned by the Corporation and the Government was still continued by them. They alone were to blame for the spread of the fever. For the sake of eight thousand rupees per year they were sacrificing the lives of many people. He would continue to say so because it was a most barbarous custom which they had continued, and they could never expect any improvement until they stopped it. With regard to the present fever the Health Officer for the Port of Bombay and their own officer had contradicted each other and it was very difficult to form any opinion on the subject. He hoped that the Health Officer was doing everything possible to prevent the spread of the disease. If Dr. Turner honestly believed that the Port Health Officer had failed in his duty, then he should prosecute him. Some two years ago there were cholera cases in the Taj Mahal Hotel and in spite of the Hotel doctor's word that he did not know that they were colera cases, Dr. Turner had prosecuted him and had got him fined. In this case nothing had been done. It was the duty of the Health Officer to launch a prosecution. He was sorry that the Municipal Act was enforced in two different ways, one for the ratepayers and another for high authorities. In the case of malaria cases it was enforced in a harsh way where rate-payers were concerned.

Dr. R. T. Nariman asked how the Health Officer could destroy the mosquitos.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said all the doctors had given their opinions. Dr. Sukhia had spoken for more than 50 minutes, and he was not able to tell them what kind of disease it was. He only said that if the gutters were alright there would not be any disease. Dr. Master said that if the *kutchra* was not pitched on the flat there would be no fever. Dr. Sukhia wanted a young man as their Health Officer and then the fever would disappear. He had read that the fever was raging in Spain for the last four months and he had received a letter from Shanghai saying that it was raging there also. It was raging all over India. All that he could say was that the doctors had taken this opportunity of having their say, and he thought it was not fair on their part to take such an opportunity for doing so.

Dr. Dadachanji then asked permission to amend him resolution to the effect that the Commissioner's as well as all the communications on the subject be referred to the Committee.

The permission was granted.

Dr. Dadachanji said Dr. Nariman could not pronounce even the name of the mosquitos which he had put down in his proposition, then where was the use of speaking at all? So much for his knowledge of the subject. Dr. Nariman was speaking on a subject which he did not understand at all. The two most important points to be taken into consideration were as the Commissioner had stated (1) the origin and spread of the disease and (2) the establishment of complete co-ordination bewteen the Executive Health Officer and the Port Health Officer, and these should be discussed thoroughly in the Committee.

The resolution was then carried.

63½ DEGREE RULE.

June agenda was then taken up and the debate on the following proposition and *Amendment*, moved at the meeting held on the 4th July 1918, was resumed:—

Original Proposition—Proposed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.:—

"That the third report, dated the 2nd May 1918, of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 177, dated the 6th April 1916, regarding the draft bye-law for the application of the 63½ degree rule to new buildings, be approved and adopted.

"That the draft bye-law received with the report be approved, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September 1918."

Amendment—Proposed by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, O. B. E., seconded by Mr. S. C. Dhondy:—

"That the third report dated the 2nd May 1918, of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 177, dated the 6th April 1916, regarding the draft bye-law for the application of the 63½ degree rule to new buildings be approved and adopted, subject to the modification that the bye-law should be applied only to such buildings or parts of a building as are erected on land previously unbuilt upon.

"That the draft bye-law received with the report be approved, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation not take the bye-law into their consideration at the monthly meeting to be held in September 1918.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an addition of the following words to the amendment moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, to the effect that the sites occupied by buildings of temporary character should be considered as sites not built upon.

Mr. Dabholkar seconded.

Mr. J. P. Orr moved that the draft bylaws be adopted and that the Secretary be requested to notify that in accordance with section of 465 (1) of the Municipal Act it was in the interest of the Corporation to take up the by-law into their consideration at the monthly meeting to be held in September next. He said what they were trying to do was to get the same standard for open air spaces round buildings. He thought that the buildings now in existence should be allowed to stand as they were, and when they were rebuilt the bye-law should be made applicable. The hardship that he could conceive was that they would have too much open space in the most expensive quarters, but he thought that when the question came

(Continued in Column 4.)

MR. GANDIH'S LETTER TO MR. SASTRI.

HIS VIEWS ON REFORM SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 18

The following letter has been received by the Hon. Mr. Sastri from Mr M. K. Gandhi:—

"You have pressed me for my opinion on the Reform Scheme just published. As you know, I did not feel called upon to take an active part in the framing of the Congress-League scheme. I have not taken an all absorbing interest in controversial politics. I do not pretend that even now I have studied the reform proposals as a keen politician would. I feel, therefore, very great hesitation in expressing my opinion on it. But I recognise the weight of your argument in favour of my expressing such opinion as I can form on the scheme. In my opinion then, as an artistic production, the scheme now published is superior to the Congress-League scheme. I further consider that both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have been inspired by an honest desire for a due fulfilment of the declaration of the 20th August and for the welfare of India. They have taken great pains over their most difficult and delicate task and I cannot but think that any hasty rejection of their effort will be a misfortune for the country. In my humble opinion, the scheme deserves a sympathetic handling rather than a summary rejection. But it would need to be considerably improved before it is accepted by the reformers. After all our standard of measurement must be the Congress-League scheme. Crude though it is, I think, that we should with all the vehemence and skill that we can command press for the incorporation into it of the essentials of our own. I would therefore, for instance, ask for the rejection of the doctrine of compartments. I very much fear that the dual system in provinces will be fatal to the success and of the experiment, and as it may be only success of the experiment, that can take us to the next and I hope, the final stage we cannot be too insistent that the idea of reservation should be dropped. One cannot help noticing an unfortunate suspicion of our intentions regarding the purely British, as distinguished from the purely Indian interest. Hence there is to be seen in the scheme elaborate reservations on behalf of these interests. I think that more than anything else it is necessary to have an honest, frank, and straightforward understanding about these interests and for me, personally, this is of much greater importance than any legislative feat that British talent alone or a combination of British and Indian talent may be capable of performing. I would certainly in as courteous terms as possible, but equally emphatic, say that these interests will be held subservient to those of India as a whole and that, therefore, they are certainly in jeopardy in so far as they may be inconsistent with the general advance of India. Thus, if I had my way I would cut down the military expenditure. I would protect local industries by heavily taxing goods that compete against products of our industries, and I would reduce to a minimum the British element in our services, retaining only those that may be needed for our instruction and guidance. I do not think that they had or have any claim upon our attention save by right of conquest. That claim must clearly go by the board as soon as we are awakened to a consciousness of our national existence and possess the strength to vindicate our right to the restoration of what we have lost. To their credit let it be said that they do not themselves advance any claim by right of conquest. One can readily join in the tribute of praise bestowed upon the Indian Civil Service for their devotion to duty and great organising ability. So far as material reward is concerned, that service has been more than handsomely paid and our gratitude otherwise can be best expressed by assimilating their virtues ourselves. No scheme of reform can possibly benefit India that does not recognise that the present administration is top heavy and ruinously expensive and for me even law, order, and good government would be too dearly purchased if the price to be paid for it is to be the grinding poverty of the masses. The watchward of our reform councils will have to be, not increase of taxation for the growing needs of a growing country, but a decrease of the financial burdens that are sapping the foundation itself of the organic growth. If this fundamental fact is recognised there need be no suspicion of our motives and I think, I am perfectly safe in asserting that in every other respect British interests will be as secure in Indian hands as they are in their own. It follows from what I have said above that we must respectfully press for the Congress-League claim for the immediate granting to Indians of 50 per cent. of the higher posts in the Civil Service. The above is but an indication of my view on the scheme. It is a considered view so far as it goes, but it does not embody all the improvements that I should suggest for submission to his Majesty's Government. In due course, I take it we shall endeavour to issue a representative criticism of the scheme. It is, therefore, hardly necessary for me to enter into an exhaustive treatment even if I was capable of doing so. I cannot, however, conclude my observation without stating what I consider to be the best means of enforcing our opinion whatever shape it may finally take. I entirely endorse the concluding remarks of the authors of the historic document that thousands of Indian reformers are to-day studying with avidity. If anything could enter the sense of responsibility under which our recommendations are made, in a matter fraught with consequences so immense, it would be the knowledge that even as we are bringing our report to an end far greater issues still hang in the balance upon the battle field of France. It is there and not in Delhi or Whitehall that the ultimate decision of India's future will be taken. May God grant us, Home Rulers, the wisdom to see this simple truth. The gateway to our freedom is situated on the French soil No victory worth the name has yet been won without the shedding of blood. If we could but crowd the battlefields of France with an indomitable army of Home Rulers fighting for victory for the cause of the Allies, it will also be a fight for our own cause. We would then have made out an unanswerable case for the granting of Home Rule not in any distant time or near future but immediately. My advice therefore to the country would be, fight unconditionally unto death with the Briton for the victory and agitate simultaneously also unto death, if we must, for the reforms that we deserve. This is the surest method of gaining an honourable victory for ourselves over the strongest opposition of bureaucratic forces and at the end of it there would be no ill-will left. It may not be impossible to gain our end by sheer obstructive and destructive agitation. But it is easy enough to see what we shall at the same time reap ill-will between the British and the Indian elements not a particularly cohesive cement for binding would-be partners.

DR. NAIR'S UNDERTAKING.

LORD LAMINGTON RAISES QUESTION IN LORDS,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 18.

The "Madras Mail's" correspondent wires from London under 14th July, Lord Lamington raised in the House of Lords on Wednesday the question of Dr. Nair's muzzling both on the abstract issue and on his position as a British elector, he being a voter of the Edinburgh University. Other criticism is likely, since the official boasts of the scheme such as those of Sir S .P. Sinha and H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala and also of the press who joined the Montagu camp and Mr. Curtis, who are now approving the proposals, secure publicity, while his criticism is suppressed.

Newspapers are now beginning to be more and more critical. Such papers as the "Westminster Gazette" and the "Daily Chronicle" are very pained at what they consider Mr. Bonar Law's tone in answering Mr. Roberts. The former asserts that it was certainly a cold douche to the enthusiasts and suggests to the House of Commons to put pressure on the Cabinet to action, while the latter says that the members interested in India are keenly disappointed. A strong political action is essential to compel a debate before 8th August; otherwise there will be nothing till October or November.

Mrs. Fawcett attacks the leaders of the National Congress and the Home Rule League for lack of sympathy and cooperation towards women.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association was held at Princess Street on Wednesday the 17th instant at 5-45 p.m. (B. T.) when the following resolutions among other were passed:—

(1) "That a Sub-Committee of the following menbers be appointed to draft a representation to Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation, against the profiteering policy of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in regard to the Kolbhatwadi Improvement Scheme, by the wholesale acquisition of properties fronting on the Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, and the Girgaum Road, and thus make a profit out of it at the cost of the people."

(2) "That a Sub-Committee of the following members be appointed to suggest necessary reforms in the present Bombay Municipal Act."

WOUNDED AND UNWOUNDED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like you to publish in your well read paper, viz. the daily "Chronicle", this short letter, in reference to certain ladies in India, who are labouring under a misapprehension.

They seem to think that the greatest honour lies with the men who have been wounded once or twice, but, I can assure you, that the men who have not been wounded, are worthy of just as much honour. I will try to explain what I mean, at certain places, such as, Bombay, Calcutta, and Naini Tal, ladies with good intention walk up to you, and ask you if you have been wounded. If you say yes, then, you are treated with open sociability, but if you answer no, the ladies in question, turn up their noses, and walk rudely away without another word being said.

The Tommies naturally resent this, and the ladies' ears must burn, for the subject is greatly discussed when the men arrive back in the depot.

The subject in question, being so common, helps to lower the standard of sociability, in India, especially among the troops.

This is all I have to say, so I hope people will not take offence at this short letter if published.—Yours, etc.,

F. G. V. S. S.

Kirkee, July 13.

(Continued from Column 2.)

for consideration next they would be able to adopt the suggestion of the Architects' Association. What they meant to say was that one-third of the space should not be built upon. He thought that it would ultimately increase the value of the existing buildings. He wanted them to think of the 63½ degree rule as 2 to 1. Other cities had enacted that the higher they built the further they must set back from their boundary. For every two feet they built upon they must set back one foot. The higher they built the further they must set back.

Mr. A. H. Whyte seconded the amendment.

After Mr. S. D. Navalkar and Mr. J. A. Wadia had spoken the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

APPARENT AIM OF OFFENSIVE

LUDENDORFF'S "INFATUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 18, 6-45 a.m.,
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 18.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at French Headquarters referring to the apparent aim of the defensive, namely, to seize Chalons and the wooded plateau called Montagne de Rheims, Epernay and Montmirail and thus to secure Rheims by envelopment says, this vast stretch of French centre when occupied would be the base for further final operation, the nature of which can only be guessed, possibly either an attack westward against Paris or eastward against Verdun, Toul and Nancy.

The correspondent says this strategy in the opinion of competent soldiers is an extraordinary lapse on the part of Ludendorf savouring of infatuation as a last stake. It is already doomed. There appears to be no immediate prospect of enemy reaching Chalons Epernay or Montmirail, but if they did so that huge cost, they would be no nearer victory, however much they inconvenienced the French communications or ravaged the countryside.

BATTLEFRONT SHRINKING.

GENERAL GOURAUD'S SPLENDID METHODS OF HOLDING ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 18, 7-40 a.m.,
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 18.

Yesterday's accounts show that the battle front is shrinking and is now twentyfive as compared with fifty miles at the outset. Correspondents are more enthusiastic over General Gouraud's methods east of Rheims in lightly holding the Moronvilliers massif with scattered machinegunners who discharged their task very periodically often paying supreme sacrifice.

Some of these posts were skilfully hidden in deep dugouts surrounded by barbed wire and were able to accommodate six men with provisions and ammunition for a week. A machinegun was raised and lowered by lever, the gunner sitting on the platform on top with only the head and the gunbarrel protruding. There were numerous concrete blockhouses on crests of hills. Thus a handful of machinegunners were able to hold up the waves of assault for hours and inflict most terrible losses. Many were surrounded and resisted to the last. Others cut the way back at the point of the bayonet.

DUTCH CONVOY.

NOT IMMUNE FROM SEARCH ON RETURN JOURNEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., buly 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Balfour stated that a Dutch convoy would not be immune from search on the return journey.

NO MORE MEATLESS DAYS FOR FRANCE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 18.

Paris.—It is officially announced that from Saturday the consumption of meat will be unrestricted; thus there will be no more meatless days in France.

BRITISH PENETRATION S. E. OF ASIAGO.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK S. OF COLTASSON

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12 noon, July 18.

An Italian communiqué says the British penetrated the enemy lines south-east of Asiago, inflicting heavy losses and taking 24 prisoners. The enemy heavily stormed our advanced line southward of Coltasson, but was driven back.

DEATH OF FLIGHT-LIEUT ROOSEVELT.

YOUNGEST SON OF AMERICAN EX-PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

Flight-Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the ex-President, has been killed in an air fight near Chateau Thierry. He fell in the enemy lines.

ANNIVERSARY OF WAR.

COMMONS TO ATTEND SPECIAL SERVICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

The House of Commons agreed to the motion of the Premier, and seconded by Mr. Asquith, that the Members of the House of Commons attend a special service at St. Margarets Westminster on August 4th to invoke divine blessing on our just cause and on the brave men upholding it. (Cheers).

The Premier declared that no words of his were required to commend the motion when millions of our fellow-countrymen were daily hazarding their lives so that right and justice should prevail on the earth and when fate of our country and destiny of the world depended on the efforts of them and their comrades from many lands.

LUCKNOW MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

CHARGE UNDER SEC. 302-114

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 17.

In the course of a lengthy commitment order in the Lucknow Political Murder trial, Mr. H. Ruttledge, I.C.S., says on the night of the 9th February, 1918, a man was shot in Ghasiarimandi, Lucknow. The investigation was conducted by the C. I. D. and has culminated in the prosecution of Sushil Chandra Lahiri for murder of Venayak Rao Kaple. Matters have been complicated by the discovery that the murder is an incident in a revolutionary conspiracy, of which both the murdered man and his assailants were members and it has been necessary to prove many of the facts of that conspiracy. It will be convenient to state briefly what was done when the body was found and then to give in a narrative form the whole story elicited by the prosecution. Some time after 8 p.m. on the 9th of February, three shots were heard in Lodhpura Lane followed by a sound of men running. After an interval neighbours emerged from their houses and found a man lying dead in the lane. Several of them then went off to Aminabad Chauki and brought the Head Constable Sikandar Khan to the spot leaving a constable to watch the body. Sikandar Khan took an expended pistol cartridge which he had found lying near by and made a report at the Bazratganj Kotwali and the investigation at once began.

S. I. Nazim Ali, who went to the spot immediately on receipt of the report, examined the body and made a list of all the property found on it, also a sketch map of the locality. Next morning, the body was sent for *post mortem* examination, and Mr. B. C. Hamilton, Superintendent of Police, carefully inspected the lane, finding what appears to be a "mauser" bullet imbedded in the wall close to, where the body had land and a sleeve link near by. Three photographs were taken of the body before it was removed. In them the murdered man has been recognised as Vinayak Rao Kaple, though the severity of the death struggle and the fact that he had recently grown a beard rendered identification difficult. The *post mortem* showed that the death was due to a bullet wound. The investigation preceeded and by combination of luck and good management Sushil Chandra Lahiri, the present accused, was arrested at a house in Maulviganj on 21st February and was found to be in possession of two revolvers and of 219 rounds of "mauser" pistol, ammunition of the same pattern and make as that with which Vinayak was killed.

The two principal witnesses in this case, Shankar Lal Jha and Tejondra Mohan Ghose, both members of the revolutionary party, were arrested in Aligarh and Calcutta respectively. After giving a chronological narrative of the events compiled from the evidence tendered in the trial, Mr. Ruttledge concluded.

SENTENCE UNDER ARMS ACT.

Lahiri was arrested on February 21st and eventually received 15 years' sentence under Section 20 of the Arms' Act, upheld on appeal. As before stated the cartridges found in his house were of the same make and pattern as the empty, one found on the spot where Venayak fell. In the house also was found a copy of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" containing the account of the murder. As regards identification, the recognition of the photographs by Venayak's brother Moreshwar, by Shankar Lal and by Tejendra and the expert evidence that several specimens of letters on the file are in his hand are sufficient to establish Venayak's identity. Lahiri has been thoroughly identified, as has also his handwriting in letters produced in the evidence. Nripendra is still absconding and evidence has been recorded against him under Section 512, C. P. C. His handwriting on several letters is proved.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Lahiri denies committing the murder but reserves his explanation. It has been established beyond reasonable doubt that he was present when Venayak was killed and though a fatal shot was fired by Nripendra. the two men were acting in concert. Section 114 of the I. P. C. undoubtedly applies to Lahiri's case. I therefore have framed a charge against Sushil Chandra Lahiri under Sections 302-114 of the I. P. C. and having required him under Section 211. of the C. P. C. to give in a list of persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence of his trial, I commit him under Section 213 (1), of the C. P. C. for trial by the Court of Session.

AMERICANS TRANSPORTED TO EUROPE.

330,030 IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

Sir Chiozza Money, in the House of Commons, announced that 330,000 American troops had been transported to Europe in British ships in April, May and June out of a total of nearly 640,000. Arrangements were being made whereby larger numbers would be carried in future. (Cheers.)

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THE MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC.

IS IT INFLUENZA OR SANDFLY FEVER?

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 15th July, 1918, sent to the members of the Municipal Corporation:—

"I have the honour to forward for the information of the Corporation with reference to the recent epidemic in Bombay—(i) a letter from the Port Health Officer, No. 943, dated the 15th July, 1918, and (ii) a letter from the Embarkation Commandant, No. M./13-1-79 San., dated the 15th July. I enclose also a copy of the Health Officer's remarks on Major Houston's letter.

As regards the Brigadier-General St. John's letter, the investigation referred to is being carried out by the military medical authorities. The results of this investigation will, I hope, be available shortly, and the Corporation may rest assured that all possible information which can be obtained, other than details of purely military significance, will be laid before them.

I venture to suggest that in view of the Embarkation Commandant's letter public interests will best be served if the Corporation will forthwith refer the Health Officer's report and the papers now forwarded to the Medical Relief Committee. This Committee will have two main questions to consider (i) the origin and spread of the recent epidemic, and (ii) the establishment of complete co-ordination of information and effort between the Executive Health Officer, the Health Officer of the Port and the health authorities of the Embarkation Staff and the Brigade. On the first question more information will shortly be available, when the military investigations have been completed. As regards the second question, I am confident that the Committee will be able, after consultation, to recommend measures which will be of benefit alike to the City and to the military authorities."

PORT HEALTH OFFICERS LETTER.

Letter No. 943, dated the 15th July, 1918, from Major W. M. Houston, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, to the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to request you to lay the following letter before the Bombay Municipality at your earliest convenience.

In an article headed 'The Influenza Epidemic', which appears in the 'Times of India' of 11th July, 1918, the following sentences occur in the report of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay City Municipality:—

"Transport . . . arrived in Bombay from overseas at the end of May; she remained in the stream till the 4th June when she came into docks. The Medical Officer of the ship directed the attention of the Health Officer of the Port to a 'new disease' having symptoms of the present epidemic. Many of the crew were suffering."

I desire to draw your attention to the fact that the transport . . . arrived in Bombay on the 31st May and entered the docks on 1st June, where she remained for some days. The Executive Health Officer's statement, therefore, that she entered the docks on 4th June, is incorrect. As the ship did not enter in quarantine, I had no dealings with her. On or about the 4th June, however, at the invitation of the Medical Officer of the ship, I went on board, and saw with him a number of cases of illness among the crew. The Medical Officer informed me that no cases of this sort had occurred among the crew prior to the ship's entry into the dock, and while in the dock the crew had opportunities of free communication with the City.

INFLUENZA OR SANDFLY FEVER?

I have also the honour to draw your attention to the fact that the words 'new disease' are printed in inverted commas in the Executive Health Officer's report, giving the impression that the Medical Officer of the ship considered that a new disease had broken out on his ship, and that he drew my attention to the fact. The Executive Health Officer's statement that the Medical Officer of the ship directed my attention to a new disease is entirely incorrect and without foundation. I append for your information copies of the only correspondence that has passed between Dr. Turner and myself on this subject. It will be noticed that my letter to Dr. Turner is dated 28th June. On the evening of that day, I met Dr. Turner at a certain Committee, of which we are both members. At the conclusion of the meeting I had a short conversation with Dr. Turner, when he asked me to give him the dates of the movements of the transport in question. I replied that I did not remember them, but that he could obtain the information from the Port Officer, or Military Embarkation Authorities. It so happened that the Port Officer (who is also a member of the Committee referred to) was present, and Dr. Turner requested him to look up the matter and inform him by telephone. Continuing our conversation, I informed Dr. Turner that the Medical Officer of the Transport . . . had invited me, on or about the 4th June, to see with him some cases of illness among the crew of his ship; that the cases were examined by me and diagnosed to be mild cases of sandfly fever. Dr. Turner remarked that he considered the present epidemic to be sandfly fever.

"But," I replied: "surely you now consider it to be Influenza."

Dr. Turner again stated that he believed it to be sandfly fever.

"But what about the carriers?" I asked. "Sandflies are not common enough in Bombay to cause a pandemic of this extent."

Dr. Turner replied that there were plenty of them, and that last year they had been found in the Freeman-Thomas Hospital.

"You surprise me very much," I remarked.

Here our conversation ended. I have purposely given it in detail so that it may be seen quite clearly that there was no suggestion either in Dr. Turner's mind or in mine, or in that of the medical officer of the transport . . . that a *new disease* had broken out on the transport in question; nor was any such suggestion conveyed in Dr. Turner's letter to me nor in mine to him. I may mention that my diagnosis of mild sandfly fever was concurred in by the medical officer of the transport on June 4th and that when I saw him on 6th June, he told me he was now certain the disease was sandfly fever. It is also interesting to note that on June 28th, Dr. Turner himself held the definite opinion that the epidemic then prevailing in Bombay was an epidemic of sandfly fever.

I desire to draw your attention to the fact that the diseases notifiable to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay, by the Port Health Officer, under the Port Health Regulations are ten in number, among which influenza and sandfly fever are *not* included. I did *not* therefore notify to the Executive Health Officer that a number of cases of what I considered to be sandfly fever existed on a ship in the docks, nor was it my duty to do so.

From time to time draft notifications of proposed changes in the Port Health Regulations are published by Government in the 'Bombay Government Gazette' 'for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby', and notice is given that such drafts will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council at a later date. As the Port Health Regulations are of much concern and interest to the Bombay Municipality, these draft notifications doubtless receive close attention at the hands of the Executive Health Officer. Had the Municipality considered that influenza should be scheduled among the diseases notifiable by the Port Health Officer to the Executive Health Officer, it was open to the Municipality at any time to approach Government in the matter.

INSISTENCE ON TEN.

As a matter of fact it is not the duty of the Port Health Officer to inspect any incoming vessels, except those entering the harbour under the quarantine signal. Therefore, I should not, ordinarily, be even aware of the existence on incoming ships or vessels in dock of any diseases, except the ten diseases scheduled as notifiable under the Port Health Regulations.

The Executive Health Officer states:—

"In the ordinary way, ships arriving in Port with cases of infectious diseases, the patient is removed to the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital, and reported to the Health Department, thus placing that particular case under control."

This statement is incorrect, as it is cases of the ten infectious diseases notifiable under the Indian Ports Act—and they *alone*—which are so dealt with. The Executive Health Officer continues:—

"It is advisable however that suspicious cases of infectious disease coming to the knowledge of the Port Health Officer, or the Military Medical Staff should be notified to the Health Department of the City, giving the names and addresses of contacts, so that precautions can be taken and the contacts placed under observation."

Dr. Turner will doubtless recall that this identical proposal regarding contacts, in the matter of diseases notifiable under the Indian Ports Act, was laid before Government, some time ago, by a Committee of which he was a member appointed by Government to report on Port sanitary matters. The orders of Government on this point have not yet been received. Does the Executive Health Officer seriously mean to suggest that casse of *all* infectious diseases be made notifiable under the Indian Ports Act?"

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EXECUTIVE H. O. & PORT H. O

Letter, dated the 28th June, 1918, from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to Major W. M. Houston, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay:—

"Can you give me any information as to the 1st date on which it was noticed that crews of ships and passengers or troops coming into Bombay were suffering from the prevailing fever? I understand that besides the crews and troops coming under the notice of the Military Authorities, A.D.M.S., Embarkation and Distribution, many other ships arrived in Bombay with the disease on board."

Letter, dated the 28th June, 1918, from Major W. M. Houston, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality:—

"There is no doubt, I think, that the first ship's crew to be affected was that of the . . . when, I think, 16 of the Indian crew were affected in one day. This was on or about the 4th instant when the ship was in dock. I have no record of how long she had been in Bombay, but if you want to know that, the Marine Transport Office, Telephone 1393, will tell you. I was not aware that any ships had brought the "fever" to Bombay, and the only transport which reported such to me was the Hospital Ship "D" which arrived on the 15th instant. As I do not deal with troops, I cannot give you accurate information about them, but I am sure Colonel Barnardo would gladly give you any information. I hope you will be able to be present at our meeting this afternoon at 4 p.m."

Memorandum, dated the 15th July, 1918, by Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, on the letter from Major W. M. Houston, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, dated the 15th July, 1918:—

"Para. 2. My information as to the date of arrival of the transport . . . was that she arrived in Bombay on 31st May and entered the Docks on 4th June and sailed again on 6th June; the information was by telephone from the Port Officer on the evening of June 28th and I wrote it down.

Para 3. Major Houston himself told me that the Doctor of the ship drew his attention to a "new disease"; these are his words. This is quite clear to me.

The latter part of the para. is correct. The Port Officer being present at the Stegomyia (yellow fever) Committee said, he would give me the dates, which he kindly did that she entered Docks on 4th June. Major Houston says he saw the cases on that day.

"A MISUNDERSTANDING."

My statement that I considered the disease to be 'Sand Fly Fever' must have been misunderstood, as on 27th June I wrote a note on the subject and on the morning of the 28th submitted it to the Municipal Commissioner; it reads as follows:—

"The present epidemic in Bombay is an Influenza-like fever with high temperature for 48 hours subsiding in 3 days, with pains in back, limbs and head; after the fever subsides, the patient feels somewhat low and depressed. Miscroscopical examination of the blood reveals nothing so far, but further investigations are being made. Similar fevers occur frequently in India and Mesopotamia: what is known as the Calcutta 3 days' fever, also Sand Fly Fever, which every one visiting Mesopotamia has to undergo, and Dengue Fever conveyed by biting insects. The present epidemic although similar in many respects to these fevers differs in the rapidity of the onset and the mildness and duration of the symptoms and points to infection from person to person.

"Quinine, Salicylate Diaphoretic Mixtures and rest in bed is the treatment.

"Probably the abnormal seasonal conditions have much to do with the spread of the epidemic, which, although very inconvenient and disturbing, has no serious effect on adults—but the mortality of infants under one year of age amongst the poorer classes has been much increased.

"The epidemic is widespread, almost every class has suffered more or less.

"Investigations are being carried out and should anything more definite be arrived at, it will be made known.

"It has been ascertained that crews of ships coming from Busra and Suez are suffering from a similar complaint. I am not in a position to say at present whether the disease has been introduced into Bombay in this way, but hope to be able to make a statement shortly."

GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF DISINFECTION.

This appeared in the Press on the 28th June before the meeting of the Committee on Yellow Fever which was held at 4 p.m. on the 28th June.

Para. 4. I have not suggested that cases of "Sand Fly Fever" should be notified officially. I said "it is advisable, however, that suspicious cases of infectious disease coming to the knowledge of the Port Health Officer or the Military Medical Staff should be notified to the Health Department of the City giving the names and addresses of contacts, so that precautions can be taken and the contacts placed under observation."

This is what is done in England and is laid down by the Local Government Board and the International Conference as the first line of defence on the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases from shipping.

Para. 7 is correct. I am a member of the Committee appointed by Government to consider a report made by the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of In[illegible] on the position of the Port Health Off[illegible] of India, dated 24th May, 1917. My opinion on this question is before the Committee; the substance of it is as follows:—

The object of a Sanitary Authority and its officials is to prevent the introduction of disease or anything likely to be prejudicial to health of the community. The duties of the Port Health Officer being more directly concerned with that part of Public Health connected with shipping in all its aspects either in preventing the introduction of disease into the port, of which he is Port Health Officer, or of allowing infection to be carried to other ports.

The Port Health Officer should be empowered to deal with all such conditions as they arise either on the ships or in the precincts of the Docks. The duties should include *all measures* which may prevent the introduction of disease in any form into the City through the port. For example Malaria, Yellow Fever, Plague, Sleeping Sickness, Cholera and all Infectious Diseases, the vaccination of pilgrims and others, coming from or going to ports where compulsory vaccination is not in force, the inspection of foods and destruction, if necessary, of food unfit for human consumption, and the disinfection of all ships and country craft, and clothing, bedding from infected persons and sanitation of the Docks. These measures are now divided amongst 3 Authorities, the Municipal Health Department, the Port Health Officer and the Medical Officer of the Port Trustees."

Damage to the extent of a little over rupees forty thousand was done by the last month's heavy floods in Myitkyina district. Steps are being taken to relieve the distress of the riverine villages which suffered most. A large number of cattle that escaped the flood by straying into high jungle land have now been recovered.

At the suggestion of his Excellency the Viceroy it has been decided to form a Charity Organisation Board for India of which his Excellency has consented to become patron. The object aimed at will be to co-ordinate charitable effort.

Influenza has reached Karachi and 316 cases already have been reported of which a hundred and seventy are among the soldiers recently arrived from Basrah. Messrs. Ralli Brothers have seventy of the staff down with fever and the test of the blood in twelve cases proved that the fever was of the same type as in Bombay. The steward of the ship "Patrick" has reported twenty-five cases since Saturday.

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BATLIWALLA WORLI BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

◆

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 17th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.763 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.784 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0 "
Minimum do. do.	79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	138 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.89 "
Do. do. year	26.17 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 18th July 1918	0 00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

◆

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.	
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft in
Thur	18	m 6 21 5 29a	24 1 24 6	18	0 11a	21 10
Fri.	19	m 7 51 6 40a	24 7 24 4	19	m 0 49 1 44a	18 4 21 9
Sat.	20	m 8 59 7 58a	25 6 24 6	20	m 1 49 2 51a	17 0 21 3
Sun.	21	m 9 50 9 9a	26 6 25 1	21	m 2 42 3 46a	17 1 20 6
Mon.	22	m 10 33 10 6a	27 6 25 10	22	m 3 31 4 34a	16 4 19 7
Tues.	23	m 11 12 10 56a	18 5 26 8	23	m 4 17 5 16a	15 7 18 7
Wed.	24	m 11 49 11 42a	20 1 27 5	21	m 5 1 5 55a	15 1 17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
July 18 (Thursday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 19 (Friday)	6h. 11m	7h. 19m.
" 20 (Saturday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 19m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 12m	7h. 19m.
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	5h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature continues in excess at the easterly stations and in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.60in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues largely below normal and day temperature considerably above the average Night temperature is also in excess except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies ar[illegible] ly clouded except in lower Sin[illegible] generally below normal in Ra[illegible] temperature continues slightly above nor[illegible] in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is moderately above the average except at coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal and day temperature in moderate excess. Night temperature is also locally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal and day temperature is locally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature continues in moderate excess throughout; night temperature is also above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The break in the monsoon continues and weather has been dry except for isolated showers in south Gujarat, the south-west of the United Provinces and south-east Madras. The favourable conditions in the south-east Arabian Sea are developing very slowly. The distribution of temperature and humidity is similar to that obtaining yesterday.

Isolated showers may again occur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 18th of July, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	..	—	—	—
Do. (17th July)	96.2	80.4	74	—	—	..
Jask	..	—	..	—	..	..
Do. (July)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	..	..	..	—	—	—
Do. (17th July)	109.2	91.2	100	—	—	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.4	80.7	69	..	1.13	—0.44
Rawalpindi	99.5	75.7	52	—	2.93	—3.05
Lahore	100.0	80.7	61	—	2.01	—2.77
Hissar	100.5	77.8	52	..	0.40	—3.40
Ambala	103.7	82.3	51	..	2.22	—6.08
Delhi	102.3	80.9	55	..	2.06	—6.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.3	85.0	48	..	2.44	—5.58
Mainpuri	107.2	87.0	38	..	1.82	—5.24
Jhansi	98.2	78.0	64	0.60	4.20	—7.05
Cawnpore	104.0	84.3	58	0.06	4.82	—8.34
Allahabad	103.4	81.5	59	..	8.78	—1.74
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.1	84.0	67	—	0	—0.77
Karachi	88.0	81.[illegible]	73	—	0	—2.74
Ajmer	94.8	80.6	61	..	1.83	—4.47
Jaipore	99.0	79.1	48	..	0.52	—6.48
Kotah	98.6	83.6	51	..	5.87	+8.04
Mount Abu	78.2	64.9	89	..	5.98	—11.10
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	78.3	59	—	0.10	—5.58
Dwarka	87.3	80.7	81	—	0.62	—7.59
Veraval	84.6	81.8	85	..	4.92	—2.65
Rajkot	97.2	73.8	7[illegible]	..	5.94	—5.12
Bhavnagar Para	98.2	77.2	78	0.01	2.65	—5.61
Surat	87.9	77.7	76	0.12	11.00	—7.77
Ahmedabad	99.9	78.0	69	—	2.83	—8.42
Deesa	98.5	78.3	72	..	3.08	—4.18
Neemuch	91.7	75.2	68	—	11.20	+2.57
Indore	93.1	7[illegible].9	80	..	5.21	—6.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.5	77.9	68	..	8.18	—9.30
Saugor	92.4	77.2	67	..	9.07	—5.58
Hoshangabad	93.3	76.6	76	..	7.23	—7.12
Khandwa	94.9	75.2	67	..	7.04	—3.17
Akola	96.4	77.1	64	..	5.96	—5.19
Amraoti	95.3	78.5	61	—	9.64	—2.66
Nagpur	95.6	78.9	68	..	14.21	—3.24
Chanda	96.7	79.0	57	..	13.58	—3.87
Raipur	90.8	78.5	66	0.06	28.38	+12.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	79.5	83	0.03	13.71	—23.10
Ratnagiri	85.7	76.7	73	..	26.94	—23.06
Marmugao	87.5	..	78	..	24.87	—24.77
Karwar	86.2	75.0	91	..	34.15	—28.41
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.3	77.[illegible]	64	0.08	2.10	—5.46
Ahmednagar	91.2	67.3	67	—	1.94	—5.50
Poona	87.0	70.5	91	..	1.43	—7.77
Sholapur	95.9	71.8	61	..	1.10	—6.28
Bijapur	93.8	70.3	64	—	0.68	—3.94
Belgaum	82.3	66.2	90	0.07	6.45	—11.31
Aurangabad	91.1	71.8	65	—	1.79	—7.43
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.7	75.8	58	..	7.09	—3.98
Hyderabad	95.7	77.6	58	..	8.69	—5.03
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	75.6	82	..	35.92	—24.08
Calicut	86.8	75.9	83	..	23.26	—19.12
Cochin	86.9	76.4	78	..	19.66	—23.00
Colombo	86.5	75.8	93	..	6.72	—4.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.6	8[illegible]	60	..	[illegible]	—[illegible]
Bellary	96.[illegible]	73.7	61	..	0.25	—2.65
Cuddapah	99.5	81.0	48	..	1.44	—3.86
Madras	100.4	81.6	66	..	2.19	—1.74
Bangalo[illegible]	88.3	67.2	68	..	1.86	—3.56
[illegible]tore	92.2	70.8	69	—	0.13	—2.47
[illegible]hinopoly	103.1	76.5	64	0.31	1.52	—0.54
[illegible]patam	97.4	79.3	80	..	1.47	—0.80

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

◆

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th July, 1918, was 29.992 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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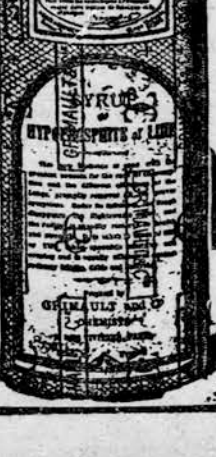

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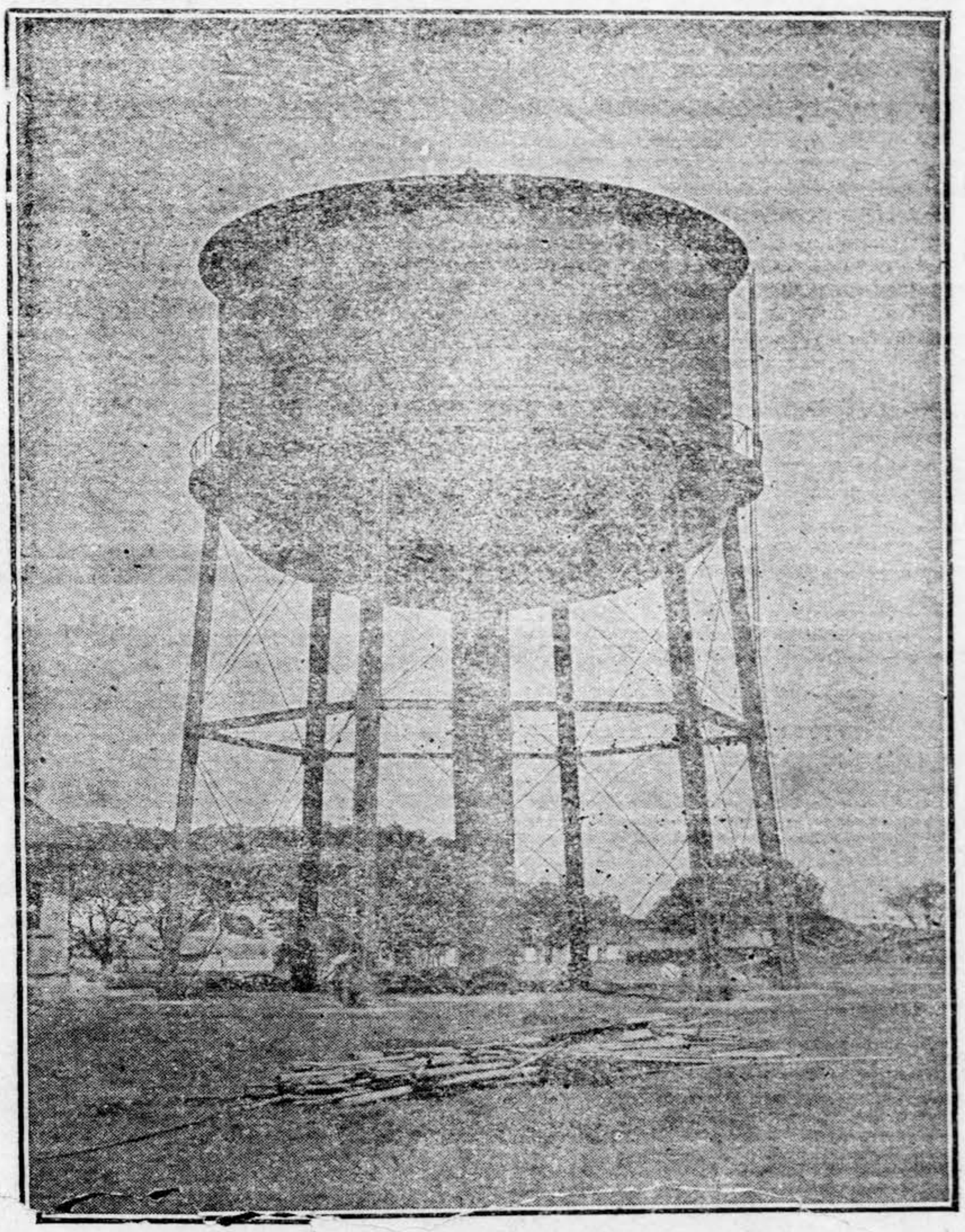

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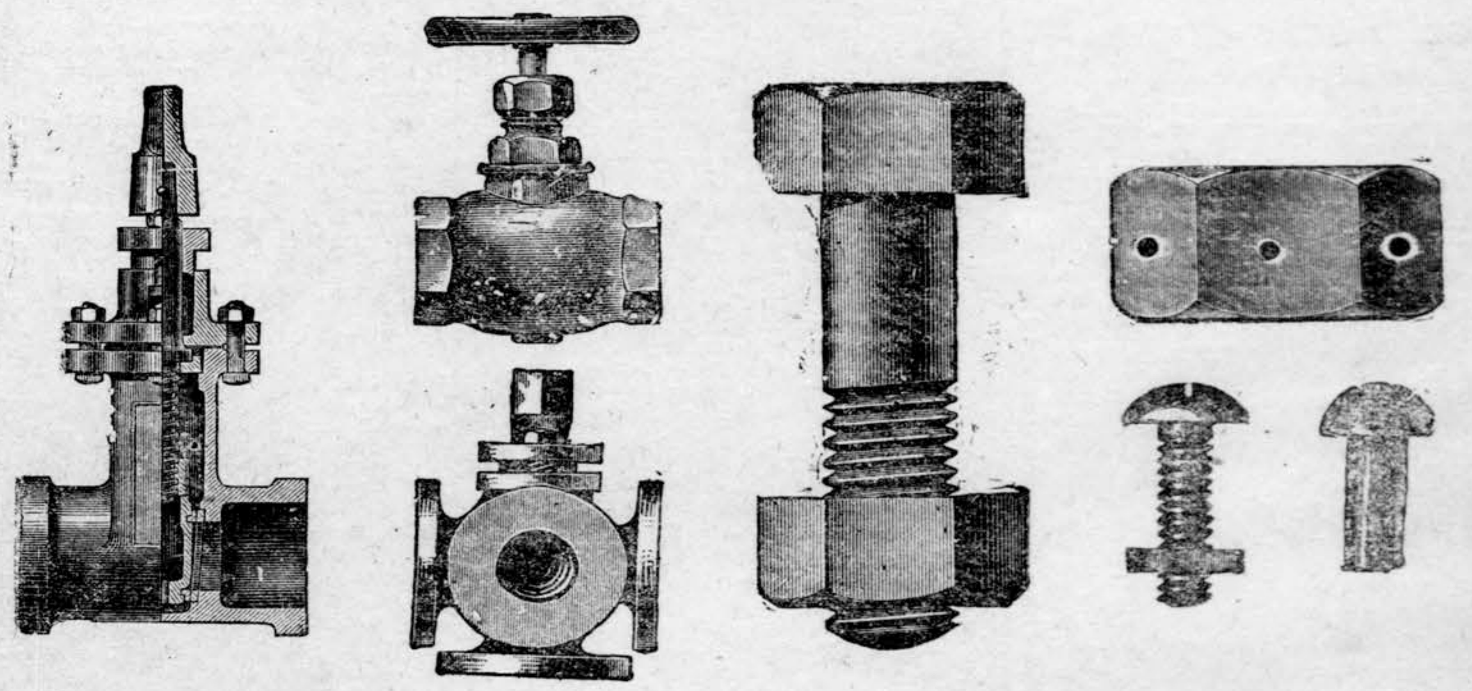

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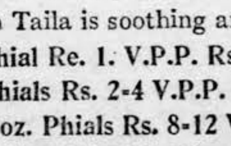

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